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AFGHANISTAN

'AFP' REPORTS AFGHAN REBELS RECEIVE SAM-7'S

BK021317 Hong Kong AFP in English 1255 GMT 2 Sep 81

[Text] Islamabad, 2 Sep (AFP)--Afghan Muslim resistance fighters are starting to receive a small number of portable SAM-7 anti-aircraft missiles but they have not had much success against Soviet helicopters, according to Western eyewitness accounts here.

A doctor with a Paris-based humanitarian organisation who was last month in Nangarhar Province, eastern Afghanistan, saw several of these missiles half-hidden under tarpaulins in a house heavily guarded by Mujahadeen militants.

"The local Mujahadeen chief admitted that they were portable SAM-7 missiles which a small group could carry about and assemble into an anti-aircraft battery.

He would give no details about where they came from, how many there were or their likely targets.

Two other travellers arriving here reported that several months ago the Muslim Hezbi guerrilla faction led by Mullah Yunes Khaless had fired four SAM-7 missiles without a hit.

Ever since the Soviets used helicopter gunships, the Mujahadeen have been begging the West to supply them with anti-aircraft missiles to shoot them down.

The SAM-7 missile could radically alter the whole conflict in Afghanistan by preventing Soviet helicopters from strafing resistance fighters.

But sources close to Western intelligence services say that untrained Afghans have been unable to master the complexities of the SAM-7 launching device which is battery-powered.

The SAM-7 is a heat-seeking missile, but has to be aimed and fired within a matter of seconds.

A French member of a charity organisation running medicine and food into Afghanistan said that in the Ghazni region, south of Kabul, he had met a group of resisters who claimed to possess some SAM-7's.

I never saw them myself, but this group was carrying a large amount of material and an impressive number of bazooka anti-tank rockets," he said.

Tales of shot-down helicopters are rare and the Afghan resistance movement has never claimed to have hit anything with a SAM-7.

Meanwhile, Western diplomatic sources said yesterday that fighting was continuing in the Afghan provinces although Kabul seemed calmer than usual.

There have been far fewer sounds of firing and explosions this [words indistinct] rumours of attacks were also less numerous, diplomatic sources said.

Many convoys have left the capital for the nearby provinces of Parwan and Logar where several clashes and air raids have been reported.

Soviet and Afghan army units have been trying, without success, for the past 10 days to smash the rebel stronghold in Panjhir Valley, north of Kabul, according to diplomats, they have been carrying out reprisals against rebel villages by shelling them or destroying crops.

Diplomats also report that a member of the ruling Afghan Peoples' Democratic Party said this week that "the Soviets were in Afghanistan for a very long time and they will not abandon the (pro-Moscow Babrak) Karmal regime."

He added that: "The United States and the Soviet Union would probably reach an agreement over Afghanistan in exchange for concessions made to the Americans in another part of the world."

CSO: 4600/171

EGYPTIAN INTELLIGENCE ARRESTS TWO SEDITION SUSPECTS

NC072328 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2200 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Text] Cairo, 7 Sep (MENA)--In tomorrow's issue, AL-AHRAM quotes [sources of] the Egyptian general intelligence who divulged the secrets of the anonymous leaflets and messages which contributed to the kindling of the fire of sectarian sedition.

The general intelligence nabbed the sources of these leaflets and messages which stirred up the Muslims and Christians alike. The intelligence apprehended two who, it was found out, were behind all the anonymous messages and leaflets which were recently distributed and which had a direct effect on threatening national unity by means of a preconceived plan.

The newspaper has learned that the first defendant is a Christian university professor in the faculty of agriculture at Cairo University, who was sent by the state to the Soviet Union [to study] for his doctorate. Upon his return to Cairo, he taught agriculture in Cairo and, for 3 years, was sending letters to some of the al-Azhar men of religion. Some public figures and journalists under assumed names and from various places which extended from Port Said to Aswan. In these letters, he defamed the Islamic religion, referred cynically to Muslim men of religion, attacked the Muslim faith and derided the political leaders in a pejoratively obscene and inciting manner.

The religious groups received one of these messages and published it in a leaflet which they distributed among the populace with a note in which they called on all the Muslims to be vigilant in order to confront the crusaders' plan aimed at striking against the Islamic religion. This leaflet was distributed throughout the country.

AL-AHRAM goes on to say that this incitement reached a crescendo when religious groups called for convening a conference in which all their leaders on the republic level and some Muslim brotherhood leaders would participate. In this conference, which was held at the al-Azhar University, they announced a number of recommendations which included the formation of Holy Jihad groups--and this helped drive in the roots of the sedition.

The newspaper writes that the second defendant is a 3d year Muslim student at the law faculty at the University of Alexandria and an amir of one of the Islamic groups in Alexandria. This defendant, who wrote leaflets in his own handwriting and distributed them, attacked the Muslims and called for nonparticipation in their feasts.

The paper says that these leaflets created repercussions among the Christians, and this helped kindle the fire of sedition. When this man was apprehended on 31 August at his home in Alexandria, the originals of those leaflets were seized there as well as some recorded tapes which included his speeches which he delivered in mosques. It was discovered that he had visited mosques in Alexandria, Marsa Matruh and al-Minya and that he had a baby and had married two ladies, one of whom was divorced.

In one of the messages which he addressed to a Muslim man of religion, the university professor referred to "those shaykhs with the wooden turbans and the fossilized minds who like to wade into the Christian religion and other religions while none of the Christian men of religion even thinks of talking about the Islamic faith, because we do not recognize it."

I would like to ask you, oh stupid shaykh, how did the Islamic religion enter Egypt? If, however, your wooden turban cannot come to your rescue with an answer, then let me tell you that 'Umar ibn al-'As, who conquered Egypt, told al-Muqawqas: "Either you adopt Islam or else pay a fine or fight." Thus, those among the Copts who were poor people adopted Islam, since they could not afford to pay a fine, and you are their descendant and it is for this that the Christians despise the Muslims.

One of the leaflets seized along with the law student warns the Muslims against participating in the feasts of the polytheists; participating with the infidels in their feasts is opposed to the laws of the Shari'ah for the following reasons: These feasts were either contrived or invented in the religion of the infidels or else they are embedded in our Shari'ah, and even though Islam had recognized the religion of the people of the book, it nevertheless stipulated that they should practice it in hiding--without showing up at the conventions of the Muslims. Participating with the infidels in their feasts means being allied with them, and this is a pretext to heresy. So, how can we beckon them to come to us while God has repelled them and how can we exalt them while God has humiliated them?

AL-AHRAM says that the defendants were apprehended in the presence of members of the state security prosecution who were permitted to make the detentions. The paper adds that the investigations with them were carried out amid full guarantees and the supremacy of the law.

CSO: 4504/67

LABOR PARTY PROTESTS CONFISCATION OF ITS PAPER

PM080928 Cairo AL-AHRAR in Arabic 31 Aug 81 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Socialist Labor Party Discusses Reasons for Confiscating AL-SHA'B Newspaper"]

[Excerpts] The Socialist Labor Party has described the confiscation of Issue number 122 of the newspaper AL-SHA'B last Tuesday as a medal on the party's chest and a testimony to its paper's success. The Socialist Labor Party this week devoted its weekly meeting to discussing the role of AL-SHA'B and the National Democratic Party's [NDP] attitude to it.

Party chairman engineer Ibrahim Shukri said: Never before have I felt so reassured as I felt on the day the latest issue of the newspaper AL-SHA'B was confiscated, because what happened was tantamount to pinning a medal on our party's chest and confirms to everybody that we are doing our duty in opposition. It shows that our opposition is not calculated or restricted within a certain framework, as some people have thought and as some foreign correspondents imagined when they asked me: Why has your paper not been confiscated before?

The Socialist Labor Party leader added: The confiscation order was expected by some, feared by others and precluded by yet others. But now it has actually happened. We are certain that this is a great loss for the NDP, which has always boasted that there are opposition papers in Egypt and that nobody stops them. We wonder what the NDP wants from us. Does it want us to applaud it like the rest of the so-called national papers? Does it want us to remain silent over mistakes and excesses? If we were to do so, what is the point in our existing and continuing in the opposition?

The Socialist Labor Party issued a statement on the confiscation of the newspaper AL-SHA'B which said: The security authorities seized the copies of the AL-SHA'B which was due to be published last Tuesday from the printing press. They then obtained an order from the state prosecution service banning its circulation, although some copies had already been distributed in Cairo the previous (Monday) night.

The Socialist Labor Party expresses deep regret at the government's resort to this sort of pressure on the newspaper AL-SHA'B which, in the 121 issues published in the past 2 years, has abided by the law and the constitution and has sincerely expressed the people's aspiration with inoffensive words and true expression.

The party will continue to publish AL-SHA'B in order to voice its program, its principles and the people's freedom, always abiding by the law and the constitution, whatever pressure may be brought on it in the future.

EGYPT

'MAY' LISTS RESTRICTS ON DEPOSED COPTIC POPE

NC062257 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2235 GMT 6 Sep 81

[Text] Cairo, 6 Sep (MENA)--The weekly newspaper MAY says that President Anwar al-Sadat's decision canceling his decree issued in 1971 on the appointment of Anba Shinudah to the post of the pope will result in the invalidation of Anba Shinudah's signature and seals in all the official records of the state. It also means that Anba Shinudah will not stay in Cairo or Alexandria and will be advised to stay in his monastery in Wadi an-Natrun. As a result of this decision, Anba Shinudah also will not be allowed to meet with the masses in order to secure the people's safety, preserve the reputation of the church and protect the country's security.

In its Monday edition, the newspaper says that President al-Sadat has asked the interior minister to contact the five-member committee of bishops who will discharge the papal duties to inform them of this.

The committee will hold its first meeting tomorrow, Monday, to discuss the means to contain the sectarian sedition and consolidate national unity.

The committee assumed its work today, Sunday. However, four members were not able to arrive in Cairo because of their occupation with the Sunday prayers in their regions.

CSO: 4504/67

PAPER DESCRIBES ARREST OF HAYKAL

PM090946 Cairo AKHBAR AL-YAWM in Arabic 5 Sep 81 p 1

[Muhammad Shakir report: "What Happened When Haykal Was Taken Into Custody"]

[Excerpt] Alexandria--What happened when they [that is, persons subject to arrest] were informed of the custody order.

A police officer entered Muhammad Hasanyan Haykal's residence in Stanley [quarter] in Alexandria and served on him the writ for his arrest and for bringing him before the authorities. When Haykal inquired about the order he was told that it was a writ of summons to appear before the socialist attorney general for investigation.

Haykal asked the police officer for time in order to make a telephone call to an official. He did make the call but the person speaking at the other end of the line in the official's residence said that the official was asleep and could not be awakened.

I am Muhammad Hasanyan Haykal, Haykal said. But the speaker on the telephone repeated what he said before, upon which Haykal replaced the handset angrily. He asked the officer: Where is your car?

Muhammad Hasanyan Haykal was taken to Cairo in the same car as Abu al-'Izz al-Hariri, a former member of the People's Assembly and deputy leader of the National Progressive Unionist Grouping [NPUG] party.

On seeing Haykal, al-Hariri said to him: Hello Mr Haykal. I am Abu al-'Izz al-Hariri, deputy leader of the NPUG party.

I have not had the honor.... replied Haykal haughtily. Al-Hariri said: I was a member of the People's Assembly. I am sorry I have not heard of you, Haykal replied. He then turned his face and remained silent throughout the journey to Cairo.

CSO: 4504/67

EGYPT

BAR REQUESTS INFORMATION ON ARRESTED LAWYERS

NC072345 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2215 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Text] Cairo, 7 Sep (MENA)--The Doyen of Lawyers, Dr Jamal al-'Utayfi, has stated that the bar association has asked the socialist public prosecutor, adviser 'Abd al-Qadir Ahmad, to inform it of the date set up for the start of the investigations with the lawyers who have been apprehended so that the association can choose a lawyer to defend them.

The Doyen of Lawyers said that the bar association would offer legal aid to those who were apprehended and who cannot afford their own lawyer when it becomes evident that they cannot do so and that the association would delegate a lawyer in accordance with the association's laws. He added that the association has asked the socialist prosecutor to inform it of the names of the lawyers who were apprehended so that it can form a body to defend them.

In tomorrow's issue, AL-JUMHURIYAH points out that the journalists' association has decided to delegate the association's attorney, Mr (Ahmad Shanan) who is also the chairman of the subsidiary lawyers' association in Cairo to defend the journalists who have been apprehended.

CSO: 4504/67

INTERIOR MINISTRY PREPARING FOR REFERENDUM

NC061404 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 6 Sep 81

[Text] The Interior Ministry has started to adopt the necessary measures in preparation for holding the referendum related to the measures and principles of national unity and social peace which were announced in the president's statement yesterday to the People's Assembly and Consultative Council. The referendum will be held next Thursday.

It has been decided that every voter will cast his vote at the constituency in which he is registered. The voter will have to present a pink voting ticket. Every voter will also be permitted to cast his vote at the nearest constituency in cases where the voter is on a trip or when his place of work is far away from the constituency in which he is registered. In such a case, the voter will have to present to the president of the constituency council a document proving his identity and the pink voting document.

The state printers are currently printing the referendum tickets, which have print on both sides. One side depicts a drawing symbolizing national unity and social peace under which appears the question "Do you agree with the measures and principles aimed at protecting national unity and social peace?" There are two circles under this question: The first is red and the second black. The red circle is topped by the word "agree" and the black circle is topped by the words "do not agree."

In the case the voter chooses the word "agree," he will put a mark in the red circle. Otherwise, he will put a mark in the black circle.

CSO: 4504/67

EGYPT

NO AL-AZHAR STUDENTS CHARGED WITH SEDITION

NC070912 Cairo MENA in English 0840 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Text] Cairo, 7 Sep (MENA)--Al-Ahram learns that the persons arrested [in connection with sectarian sedition] do not include any students of al-Azhar University as al-Azhar students comprehend the correct interpretation of the Islamic faith and are far from religious fanaticism.

The ministry of the interior yesterday made public a complete record of the activities of extremist religious societies, Moslem and Christian, indicating that the incidents of az-Sawiya al-Hamra was motivated by 49 persons.

The record gave names, incidents and dates and said that the Islamic groups were led by 27 group emirs (commanders).

Anba Samuel, Bishop of Services of the Coptic Orthodox Church, welcomed the forming of a higher committee on national unity under the vice-president.

He said it is a national necessity to do everything conducive to complete solidarity of the Egyptian people in order to maintain social peace and national unity. Anba Samuel is a member of the committee formed of five bishops to take over the Pope's functions.

Minister of Religious Trusts Zakariya al-Bari declared that no imam will be allowed to stand on the pulpits of mosques on Friday except with a special permit from the ministry as required by the Islamic faith. He said that groups of preachers will go to the universities and schools in order to spread the true spirit of Islamic which is a spirit of love and tolerance.

CSO: 4500/39

AL-AZHAR REORGANIZATION AMENDMENT

Cairo AL-JARIDAH AL-RASMIYAH [The Official Gazette] in Arabic No 26, 25
Jun 81 pp 11-13

[Law Number 53 for 1981 Regarding Amending Some Provisions of Law No 103
for 1961 To Reorganize al-Azhar and Its Institutions]

[Text] In the name of the people:

The president of the republic:

The People's Assembly has resolved to issue the law whose text follows:

Article One: The following provisions are to be substituted for Articles
9, 44 and 66 of Law No 103 for 1961 regarding the reorganization of
al-Azhar and its institutions.

Article Nine: Al-Azhar is to have a council, and that council is to be
called al-Azhar Supreme Council. It is to be formed as follows:

--The shaykh of al-Azhar as president of the council.

--The deputy [shaykh] of al-Azhar.

--The president of al-Azhar University.

--The vice presidents of al-Azhar University.

--The deans with the most seniority in each one of al-Azhar's branches
in the governorates.

--The secretary general of the Islamic Research Academy.

--The legal adviser for the shaykh of al-Azhar.

--The undersecretary for the affairs of al-Azhar institutes.

--The secretary general of the al-Azhar Supreme Council.

--Four members of the Islamic Research [Academy] who are to be selected by academy members to serve for 2 years. A decree appointing them to the council is issued by the shaykh of al-Azhar.

--One of the undersecretaries of each of [the following] ministries: religious trusts, justice, education, al-Azhar affairs and finance. The shaykh of al-Azhar is to issue a decree appointing them [to the council] in accordance with the recommendations of the ministers whose ministries are represented on the council.

Article Forty-Four: Al-Azhar University is to have four vice presidents who help the president manage the university's academic, administrative and financial affairs. The vice president with the most seniority serves as president in the president's absence.

One of the vice presidents of the university is to concern himself with educational affairs and with students' cultural, athletic and social affairs. The second vice president of the university is to concern himself with graduate studies and research and with strengthening cultural and academic ties between al-Azhar University and other universities and academic institutes and agencies. The third vice president is to assist the president of the university in managing the branches of the university in the governorates; and the fourth vice president is to assist the president in managing the young women's branch of al-Azhar University.

The vice president of the university is appointed by presidential decree on the basis of a review by the authorized minister, the suggestion of the president of the university and the approval of the shaykh of al-Azhar. Service as a professor in al-Azhar University is stipulated for candidates for [the position of] vice president of the university.

A vice president of al-Azhar University is appointed to a 4-year term that is renewable. During his tenure as vice president he is considered professor emeritus. If his term as vice president is not renewed or if he leaves his office before the end of his term, he returns to his former position as professor, if that position is vacant. If the position is filled, he serves as professor on a personal basis until the position becomes vacant.

Article Sixty-Six: In compliance with the provisions of this law and with the provisions of Law No 19 for 1973 and the amendments thereto, the provisions of State Civil Service Law No 47 for 1978 and the amendments thereto regarding appointments, vacations, promotions, discipline, termination of service and other employment matters, are to be applied to the employees of all the agencies of al-Azhar with the exception of the faculty of al-Azhar University and the members of al-Azhar's legal departments.

In compliance with the provisions and executive ordinance of this law the shaykh of al-Azhar is to have the powers and authorities of a minister with regard to the employees of al-Azhar and its agencies, except al-Azhar University. With regard to al-Azhar University, he is to have the authorities determined in this law and in its executive ordinance. The deputy of

shaykh al-Azhar has the powers of an undersecretary as stipulated in the laws and regulations. The president of al-Azhar University has the power of a minister with regard to university employees and in accordance with what is determined in the executive ordinance. The vice presidents of the university have the powers of an undersecretary with regard to the employees that serve under each one of them. The secretary general of al-Azhar Supreme Council, the secretary general of the Islamic Research Academy, the secretary general of al-Azhar University and the general manager of the al-Azhar Institutes have the power of an administration chief with regard to the employees who serve under each one of them.

Article Two: A new clause, number (D) and a new article, Article Fifty-Five (') are to be added to Law No 103 for 1961 regarding the reorganization of al-Azhar and its institutions. These texts follow:

Article Twenty (D): The city of Islamic Delegations.

Article Fifty-Five A. The deans of colleges in every branch of al-Azhar University in the governorates are to hold periodic meetings at least once every 2 months and whenever the need arises to coordinate aspects of students' and educational activities and affairs as well as examination systems at their colleges. They are to suggest methods for implementing the recommendations of the university's board and the recommendations of academic conferences, and they are to evaluate educational systems and examinations. The deans of colleges with the most seniority in the branch are to convene these meetings.

Article Three: The term, "president of al-Azhar University," is to replace the term, "director of al-Azhar University," whenever it appears in the provisions of Law No 103 for 1961 or in its executive ordinance.

Article Four: This law is to be published in AL-JARIDAH AL-RASMIYAH [The Official Gazette], and it is to become effective on the day following its publication.

The seal of the state is to be affixed to this law, and it is to be implemented as one of the laws of the state.

Issued at the office of the president on 18 Sha'ban 1401 [Hegira], 20 June 1981.

Anwar al-Sadat

8592

CSO: 4504/59

EGYPT

AMENDMENT ON ORGANIZATION OF POLICE ACADEMY

Cairo AL-JARIDAH AL-RASMIYAH [The Official Gazette] in Arabic No 31, 30
Jul 81 pp 26-31

[Law No 129 for 1981 Regarding Amending Some of the Provisions of Law No
91 for 1975 To Establish a Police Academy]

In the name of the people:

The president of the republic:

The People's Assembly has resolved to issue the law whose text follows:

Article One: The following provisions are to replace Articles 2, 3, 4,
8, 24, 26, 27 and 28 of Law No 91 for 1975 To Establish a Police Academy:

Article Two: The academy is to consist of the following:

1. A police college.
2. A college for specializing officers.
3. A college for graduate studies.
4. A college for training and development.
5. A police research center.

Each one of these colleges and the research center are considered public
administrations.

The academy is to have its own budget which is part of the budget of the
Ministry of Interior.

Article Three: A person whose rank is at least that of a minister's aide is
to preside over the academy. He is to manage and administer its affairs and
oversee the implementation of the decisions made by its board of directors.
The president of the academy is assisted by a vice president who coor-
dinates [activities] between the various colleges and units of the academy.

Each college, as well as the Police Research Center, is to have a director with the rank of a major general. The director is to manage and administer the academic, administrative and financial affairs of the college under the supervision of the president of the academy.

Article Four: The academy is to have a board of directors that is to be made up of the president of the academy as chairman and the following persons as members:

--One of the members of the Supreme Police Council who is selected annually by that council.

--The dean of one of the colleges of law in the Egyptian universities selected annually by the board of directors of the academy after the approval of the Supreme Council of Universities.

--A state adviser, the director of the formal legal opinion department of the Ministry of Interior.

--One of the members of the Supreme Council of Egyptian Universities selected annually by that council.

--The vice president of the Police Academy.

--The directors of the academy's colleges and Police Research Center or those who serve in their place.

--The director of the Public Administration for Officers' Affairs.

--The director of the Public Administration for Organization and Management of the Ministry of the Interior.

--The director of the Office of Planning, Research and Follow-Up of the Ministry of the Interior.

--Faculty members who teach legal subjects at the academy and who have the most seniority.

--Faculty members who teach non-legal subjects at the academy and who have the most seniority.

In the absence of the chairman of the board, the board member with the most seniority on the board chairs the meeting.

The director of the Office of Planning and Scientific Research or anyone who serves in his place is to serve as secretary of the board.

Article Eight: The state is to bear all the expenses for educating, training, clothing, feeding, transporting and housing Egyptian students during the course of study at the police and career officers' colleges. Every academic year a student is to pay a certain sum of money determined

by the academy's board of directors so as not to exceed 45 pounds. This money covers health insurance and cultural, athletic and social activities. The bylaws determine how these fees are to be collected and disbursed and the cases under which exemptions from the payment of fees can be made.

A registration fee for the College of Graduate Studies is to be collected. That fee is set by the board of directors of the academy and is not to exceed 20 pounds in a single academic year.

Article Twenty-Four: The minister of interior grants anyone who successfully completes the courses of study at this college a diploma in police studies. Such a person is appointed officer at the police agency with the rank of first lieutenant. He is appointed on a provisional basis for 1 year that may be extended in accordance with Article Six of Law No 109 for 1971 regarding the police agency.

Article Twenty-Six: Police officers who meet the conditions that are set by the minister of the interior after consulting with the Police Supreme Council and the board of directors of the academy are to be admitted as students in this college. The course of study at the college, the period of study, the number of hours, the system and the standards of examination are to be determined in the light of those systems that are followed in graduate studies departments in the Egyptian universities. The course of study is to include one of the groups of police subjects in the manner indicated by the academy's bylaws.

A student who successfully completes the requirements of every group is to be awarded the specialized diploma in that group.

Article Twenty-Seven: The board of directors of the academy awards a masters degree in police studies to any student who earns two of the diplomas mentioned in the previous article, or one of these diplomas plus a graduate diploma from one of the Egyptian universities or from an equivalent foreign university that the board of directors of the academy determines is related to police studies in accordance with the rules and conditions set by the bylaws.

Article Twenty-Eight: The bylaws regulate the conditions and the rules for awarding a doctorate degree in police studies to a student who earns a masters degree. Such a degree may be granted after the student submits a dissertation on one of the areas of police studies and puts it into practice. The board of directors of the academy may award an honorary doctorate in police studies to anyone who performs patriotic services or actions or conducts research that would improve operating methods and upgrade performance efficiency in the police agency.

Article Two: New articles, numbers 15.1; 15.2; and 15.3 are to be added to the aforementioned Law No 91 for 1975. The text of those articles follows:

Article Fifteen 1: Anyone who has a position teaching legal subjects at the academy or who has a position teaching prerequisite subjects that are taught by other colleges in the Egyptian universities must meet the conditions required for teaching positions at Egyptian universities in accordance with the special laws and regulations. Appointments are to be made from the pool of lecturers, assistant professors and faculty members at the academy. If none of them meets the required conditions, someone from outside the academy may be appointed. In appointing outside people to all positions the measures that are set in the organizational laws of Egyptian universities are to be followed. The academic output of those who apply for such positions is to be examined by committees designated for that task in accordance with the laws regulating universities, at the request of the president of the academy.

The laws that apply to faculty members at Egyptian universities, with regard to procedures for hiring them, determining their salaries and allowances, disciplining them and everything that pertains to personnel affairs, apply to appointees at the academy.

The conditions required of those who hold positions as assistant professors and lecturers in Egyptian universities are the same as those that are required of those that hold positions as assistant professors and lecturers at the academy. The rules that pertain to assistant professors and lecturers in Egyptian universities with regard to the procedure of hiring them, determining their salaries and allowances, disciplining them and everything that has to do with personnel affairs applies also to those in the academy.

Article Fifteen 2: If the conditions indicated in the previous article are met by one of the officers in the police agency, he may be granted the title of a faculty position or the title of an instructor, an assistant professor or a lecturer, after he fulfills the determined conditions and measures for an appointment, and he may continue as officer in the police agency.

He may teach at the academy, and he may be awarded the difference between the first salary level of the position whose title was bestowed on him and the first level of his salary in the police agency, if that is higher, throughout the period during which he holds the position whose title was bestowed on him.

He is also to be granted the difference between the university allowance that is set for this position and the total fixed allowances that are set for his rank in the police agency.

Academic output in this case is to be examined by a committee formed annually by the academy's board of directors. The committee is to be made up of university professors after approval of the authorized university board [is obtained].

If the term of service of the officer who has the title of the position

at the police agency ends, the academy's board of directors, at the request of the officer, may appoint him to that position without making an announcement for the position whose title he holds. That officer may keep his academic seniority in that position if he meets the qualifying conditions for filling that position. These provisions apply to those who have academic degrees from the College of Graduate Studies in teaching police subjects.

Article Fifteen 3: The bylaws determine the makeup of the academic departments of the academy's colleges as well as the career areas comprised in each department.

Article Three: The two following chapters are to replace Chapter Seven of Law No 91 for 1975.

Chapter Seven

The Police Research Center

Article Thirty-One: The Police Research Center is to conduct academic and applied research in police studies and in police areas of work so as to find suitable solutions to work problems in accordance with modern scientific methods. The center is to encourage academic activity as well as publishing and translating efforts in the various areas of police work within the framework of the general policy of the state and of the Ministry of Interior.

Article Thirty-Two: All the administrations and offices of the ministry are to provide the Police Research Center with the results of their academic or applied research which they obtain in the course of doing their work or with the information and the data that become evident to them in the course of their work. The center is to notify the authorized administrations and offices of the results reached in the research it conducts or of the information and the data that become evident to it so as to achieve cooperation and integration between the activities of the academy and the activities of these agencies.

Chapter Eight

General Provisions

Article Thirty-Three: A graduate of the Police College or of the College for Career Officers is obligated to serve the police a period that is not less than 10 years from the date of graduation. Otherwise, he will have to pay back double the cost of his tuition which was borne by the academy. However, the minister of the interior, after consulting with the Police Supreme Council, may exempt the officer from paying this sum or part of it if that officer is leaving police service to join one of the various operations of the state.

Any student at the Police College or at the College for Career Officers

who abandons his studies without an acceptable excuse is liable, along with his parent or guardian, for all the costs borne by the academy during his course of study there.

The sums that are due may be paid in installments.

Article Thirty-Four: After consulting with the Supreme Police Council and the board of directors of the academy, the minister of the interior is to issue the academy's bylaws, its financial ordinance and the decisions that are necessary to implement this law.

Article Four: Articles Seventeen and Eighteen of the aforementioned Law No 91 for 1975 are hereby repealed.

Article Five: This law is to be published in AL-JARIDAH AL-RASMIYAH [The Official Gazette], and it is to become effective on the day following its publication. Any provision that countermands the provisions of this law is hereby repealed.

The seal of the state is to be affixed to this law, and it is to be implemented as one of the laws of the state.

Issued at the office of the president on 24 Ramadan 1401 [Hegira], 25 July 1981.

Husni Mubarak

8592
CSO: 4504/59

BRIEFS

INVESTIGATION OF FRIDAY PRAYER LEADER--Cairo, 7 Sep (MENA)--The supreme state security prosecution has started investigating Shaykh Ahmad al-Mahlawi, who is accused of attacking the state regime in his Friday sermon. In tomorrow's issue, AL-AKHBAR says that the socialist public prosecutor, adviser 'Abd al-Qadir Admad 'Ali, has received a report on Shaykh al-Mahlawi's violations and that he had conducted a political investigation with him which was followed by a criminal investigation by the supreme state security prosecution which ordered his detention. [Text] [NC072330 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2213 GMT 7 Sep 81]

PAPAL COMMITTEE VISITS PRESIDENT'S OFFICE--Cairo, 7 Sep (MENA)--Anba Samuel, bishop for public and social services; Anba Athanasius, metropolitan of Bani Suwayf and Anba Yu'annis, bishop of Al-Gharbiyah and secretary of the Holy Synod--all of whom are members of the committee formed of bishops to carry out the papal duties--have visited the Presidential Office in 'Abdin Palace. They were received by Muhammad 'Ali al-Hijazi, secretary of the President's Office. They registered their names in the visitors' book and wrote the following: With all sincerity and allegiance, we place ourselves in the service of our cherished country and give our pledge to President Muhammad Anwar al-Sadat to work for the protection of our national unity and social peace, imploring God to keep his excellency for the homeland and to avert every evil from Egypt. [Text] [NC071511 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1313 GMT 7 Sep 81]

NDP TO EXPLAIN AL-SADAT SPEECH--Cairo, 8 Sep (MENA)--The National Democratic Party will embark on extensive moves to explain the dimensions of President Anwar al-Sadat's statement [speech to joint session of the People's Assembly and the Consultative Council] by holding political conferences in all the governorates in which the party's political bureau members, the deputies to the prime minister, the ministers, members of the general secretariat and chairmen of relative committees will participate. [Text] [NC080745 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0630 GMT 8 Sep 81]

EGYPTIAN COMMUNITY IN ROME SUPPORT--Rome, 4 Sep (MENA)--The Egyptian community in Rome has sent the following cable of support to President Anwar al-Sadat: The Egyptian community in Rome backs your wise leadership. Proceed along your path in God's care. Strike hard at the hands of the instigators of the sectarian sedition incidents. All of us, Muslims and Christians, at home and abroad are sure that this sedition is false. We are confident of your ability to foil the plans of those who want to exploit the atmosphere of freedom and democracy to realize their aims and interests and endanger the unity and social safety of the homeland. [Text] [NC041235 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1220 GMT 4 Sep 81]

AL-SADAT RECEIVES SUPPORT CABLES--Cairo, 7 Sep (MENA)--President Muhammad Anwar al-Sadat has received a cable from the Orthodox Copts in Goteborg in Sweden supporting the recent decisions he announced in his historic speech to the People's Assembly and the Consultative Council. The cable is signed on behalf of the Copts by (Tadrus Edward 'Azar). His Excellency also received other cables of support from Egyptian ambassador in Rome Ahmad Sidqi and Egyptian ambassador in Caracas 'Sa Siraj ad-Din as well as a cable from Dr Jamal Hilmi Husayn, chairman of the [Egyptian] students in Lebanon sent on his behalf and on behalf of the Egyptian workers in Greece. [Text] [NC071516 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1311 GMT 7 Sep 81]

CSO: 4504/67

BEHESHTI PRAISED, BANI-SADR BLASTED BY PROSECUTOR-GENERAL

Tehran JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI in Persian 27 Jul 81 pp 1, 7

[Interview with Prosecutor-General Rabbani Amlashi]

[Text] In an exclusive interview with our reporter, Ayatollah Rabbani Amlashi, the prosecutor-general, answered questions about various problems. The text of the interview is as follows:

[Question] What will be the fate of the Special Civil Courts now that you have been appointed Prosecutor-General? Will those courts remain under your jurisdiction?

[Answer] In the name of God, the compassionate the merciful. Of course, the basic responsibility in the case of the Special Civil Courts will be such that they will be supervised by one person as is the case with the Common Courts and the Arbitration Courts. As the Special Civil Courts were newly established and required more work to be done about them, erudite and religiously devout judges had to be chosen for that purpose. This particular task had been assigned to me. However, with the progress made in this area, and with the courts having been set up in a number of provinces, these courts will, as a rule, have to be under the jurisdiction of the same person who oversees the common, civil and magistrate courts. But, for the time being, I still handle the private civil courts.

[Question] When will the other members of the Supreme Judicial Council be selected?

[Answer] Immediately after the new appointments, the Supreme Judicial Council held a meeting to discuss about the fifth member of the Council. The preliminaries of the work have been prepared to a large extent. The Supreme Council held a meeting today which was expected to elect its representative to oversee the elections. I wonder if this has been taken care of today. The preliminaries of the matter have been done to a large extent and the candidates and the nominees of any authority will be submitted to the Imam so that if their competence is endorsed in respect of theological conversance and fairness the elections may be held. I believe this shall be one very soon.

Beheshti, the Innocent Martyr

[Question] Please speak of the history of your friendship and acquaintance with the innocent martyr, Ayatollah Dr Beheshti and your remembrances of him.

[Answer] My friendship and devotion and acquaintance with my esteemed brother, the innocent martyr Ayatollah Dr Beheshti goes back a long time. It dates back to the time in the Theological Center in Qom, but our acquaintance and friendship heightened at the height of the revolution. Contrary to the thinking of some uninformed individuals who are impressionable to the intrigues and misleading of the public opinion by a number of internal and external enemies, who thought Martyr Beheshti had nothing to do with the revolution prior to the victory of the revolution, I must say that he was always within the contexts of the revolution, particularly assuming a leadership role in Tehran at the time the revolution was picking up. He was also responsible for the organization of the revolution, including that of the revolutionary clergy. As a result we who were involved in the process of the Revolution and were active in the revolution along with brothers and friends were obviously in wider contact with him. My contact with him grew in this mode until I, too, was elected to the Council of the Experts and found the pleasure of being a representative with this honorable man. In a background of intellectual and spiritual bonds which had existed between us for a long time, the Council of Experts proved a fertile ground for the strengthening of our ties. We had more sessions for discussion, negotiation and decisionmaking. I remember that after the termination of the Council of Experts when I was still engaged in judicial work and involved in the Supreme Judicial Council in Qom, I heard that the late Dr Beheshti was supposed to remain in Tehran as before and be appointed by the Imam as the President of the Supreme Court. I phoned him from Qom one day and told him that I had to have a long discussion with him which might take several hours and which would require a long meeting with him. We arranged to meet at noon on a certain day and stay together for some hours until the business I had with him would be thrashed out and my thoughts spelled out. I came to Tehran from Qom and talked with him for 3 hours (perhaps longer). My talk revolved entirely around the proposal that if possible, and if approved by the Imam, he should go to Qom and teach at and manage the Theological Center of Qom. I told him that with the particular managerial capability that I knew he was endowed with, we could increase the productivity of the Theological Center of Qom. I further told him that he was needed more and could be more useful in the future and that this required his presence in Qom.

During these 3 hours, we evaluated the matter carefully and I recall that he had been impressed by my reasoning. After this meeting I phoned the Imam's house and spoke to the Imam's son, our brother Ahmad, so that to urge the Imam to put on hold whatever he was writing about it, because we wanted to talk to him about it. However, after some days I learned that he had been appointed President of the Supreme Court. It became apparent that our magnanimous Imam could not find anybody so competent as to match this great man, that he had determined that no other person would be more suitable for this position than Beheshti. These relationships persisted until our involvement in the Supreme Judicial Council brought us together three times a week and several hours each time. The closer I was to this great man my affection to and fondness of him grew. Far from exaggeration and flatterous courtesy, I must say that he was the exponent of humanity, virtue, piety, honor, unanimity, courage and bravery. He could not bring to use the slightest exaggeration even against his enemy. Even if somebody used a phrase against his enemy which was beyond the boundary of Islam and Islamic norms, he would definitely stand up against him and would tell him that the phrase was an exaggeration and that he had no right to utter it. I remember that recently, the day after the arrest of Mrs Bani-Sadr the case of her arrest and that of some of the friends and relatives of Bani-Sadr was discussed at the Supreme Judicial Council. It was said that, after they had been arrested, when the news reached Martyr Beheshti, and when he was asked what was to be done about them, he

replied that if they had any record or a pending suit against them, they should be kept under arrest. But if they had been arrested merely because they were the wife of Bani-Sadr or of somebody else's, or if they were the relatives of Bani-Sadr, then they should be released immediately. He was told that only Ms Sudabeh Sadifi had a record and was being proceeded against. Then he ordered that only she be kept under arrest and that the others be freed. This was despite the fact that this great man knew that Bani-Sadr would go to any length to destroy this great man even though Dr Beheshti knew things about Bani-Sadr which others did not know nor do they know even today. He knew how Bani-Sadr had resolved to destroy the late Beheshti. He knew these full well, yet he was not willing to outstep the Islamic norms, even in the face of his enemy. I also remember the last day that I was with him, namely the Sunday in the evening of which that heart-rending and dastardly catastrophe took place. I began speaking at the Council meeting in these words: "It seems that offenses have been committed against some prisoners by certain irresponsible judicial authorities although those authorities have responsibilities elsewhere. I have received reports to the effect that perhaps some prisoners had been wronged." It was at this point that I said I could not bear the occurrence of such legal and Islamic infringements within the framework of our work. When Beheshti heard my words, I saw that he became enraged (his face became red, which happened only rarely). He told me that my inspectorial function which I recently assumed (as I was charged with the responsibility of reviving the investigation function) would require that I inspect the prisons to ascertain the allegation. He said that if any wrong has been done, we would stand against the wrongdoer. At this point another brother of ours asked him if he would stand up against the wrongdoers. He said if nobody else stands, he would and that he was ready to sign (the necessary documents). We have many such remembrances of the late Beheshti. These memories had caused me to feel sincere comradeship toward him in the inner circles. He was a religious jurisprudent in the full sense in respect of knowledge and theology. He was a just man in every sense. He was free from any political trickery, chicanery, fraudulence, and ruse in all walks of personal, social and political life. Judging on the basis of the relationship and intimacy between us, I found him a totally exceptional person. Although it is possible that in certain areas there may be others who excel him, and in the area of religious jurisprudence there are people who are even better than he was, with respect of managerial ability, I do not know, but perhaps there are others better than he was. In politics there may be people more versed than he was. As regards courage and piety, too, there may be others who excel him. However, in combining all these qualities and human dimensions, he has made himself an exceptional and perhaps unique personality. I do not know of a man quite like him. With his passing, a void was created in Islam. We hope that the vacuum can be filled with the help of God and divine succor. I can talk a great deal about the late Martyr Beheshti.

[Question] Please tell us about your recent visit to Evin Prison which you mentioned in your speech.

[Answer] In the afternoon of the same day we talked about, arrangements were made for me to go to Evin Prison and visit the detainees who had recently been arrested. Perhaps it was because of this visit to the prison that I was not included among the martyrs that night. Otherwise I, too, was supposed to attend that meeting that night. When I visited the prison I found the situation of the prison to be very good, contrary to rumors. I did not see any signs nor traces of what I had heard. I even asked individuals point blank whether they had been wronged. They all said that there had been nothing of the sort, except one or two persons who had been punished below the full amount prescribed by the law. They had been punished in accordance with the Islamic rules.

[Question] How did you find Bani-Sadr in the contacts you had with him in the Council of Experts and elsewhere?

[Answer] I have remembrances of Bani-Sadr, too, in the Council of Experts. Of course, I had had no relationship with him previously. But the Council of Experts was a good place in which one could evaluate people accurately and know them as they are. We were with Mr Bani-Sadr in the Council of Experts and the remembrances and backgrounds caused me to write and declare openly at the time of the presidential elections that we should nominate somebody other than Mr Bani-Sadr for president. The Society of Teachers of Theology, too, nominated somebody other than him and even when the candidate of the Islamic Republican Party withdrew from the race, we nominated Mr Habibi. I remember that in those very days some people asked, "You know that Mr Habibi will not be president and will not be elected. Then why do you insist on his election and resist Bani-Sadr?" I answered that our purpose was to put the reasons on record so that if the people find out about their mistake they cannot fault us and ask us why we had not insisted on another choice. These people also told us that Mr Habibi was a latecomer while Bani-Sadr had a long headstart with several months of campaigning behind him. Then why do "you make Habibi run?" When we said Habibi should be elected we meant that we did not want Bani-Sadr. Because we knew that if Bani-Sadr gained power the Islamic society would be in for a lot of trouble. While in the Council of Experts I learned that Bani-Sadr had not grasped our Islamic Revolution, did not know the society and did not accept our revolutionary clergy. One day when we were discussing the votes cast for the Tehran deputies, Bani-Sadr said all of them (or himself) had received only one vote, that of the Imam's. If the people voted for them was not because the people knew them and accepted them, but because the Imam accepted them, the people cast their votes in their favor. It is deplorable that later on he cast his 11 million votes in presidential elections into the face of the Imam. He wanted to claim that the 11 million votes had been cast in favor without any intermediary. Perhaps if he believed that the 11 million votes had been given him by force of the Imam's credit, he would not have caused all those troubles for the Islamic Republic.

Bani-Sadr and the Principle of Religious Guardian-Jurisprudent in the Council of Experts

Another recollection I have of Bani-Sadr is that at the time of the approval of the principle of Religious Guardian-Jurisprudent at the Council of Experts, he opposed the principle in a most cunning way. His excuse was that he would accept the principle only if it embodied 164 conditions and qualities. He then asked who could embody all these qualities? One day in a gathering (I do not know if there was anybody else besides the two of us or not) I asked him, "When you say that the religious guardian should have numerous virtues, and necessarily embody 164 of the virtues, could you tell me if Imam Khomeyni is the possessor of these virtues and do you accept him as religious guardian? Does Imam Khomeyni have all these 164 qualities? Or does he lack these 164 points and do you reject him as a religious guardian?" To this he answered, "You are leading to a point where I cannot say anything." It was that very day when I was sure that he did not think anybody worthy except himself. There is only one person who is, in his opinion, the genius of all times and the great contemporary thinker: himself. This was the kind of remembrances I have of Mr Bani-Sadr.

After his election to presidency, once we had a meeting with our martyred brother Beheshti, Mr Khamenei, Mr Hashemi, Mr Anvari and Mr Mahallati--the latter two were supporters of Mr Bani-Sadr. When we began talking about the elections to the Islamic

Consultative Assembly, the gentlemen said that Bani-Sadr believed that the future Majles and the deputies to be elected to it should match the presidency. Some people sponsored the idea. At this point I said, "I do not think that even Reza Khan would try to impose so much dictatorship so soon after gaining power." The meaning of the sentence "The Majles should 'match' me" is that all the powers of the country should be concentrated in the hands of one person and that singular person is the president, whereas, legally speaking, it is the president, who is at the head of the executive power, who should not only adjust himself to the Islamic Consultative Assembly but should place himself at the disposal of the legislative as well as the judiciary powers. This means that he should obey totally all the orders of the legislative and judiciary powers.

[Question] What evidence is in hand to prove that Bani-Sadr was affiliated with foreign powers?

[Answer] Evidence which could be made public was done during the course of the investigation and has already been heard and seen through the radio, television, and the press. There are also other matters which should not be divulged while being investigated. However, I believe that the nation should not wait until we find evidence of his affiliation. What evidence is more certain than his own attitude, action and doings? What he did pleased America; pleased England; pleased the Soviet Union. He satisfied the antirevolutionary groups so much that it put on its war boots to defy the nation and the law on account of his dismissal. What other evidence would be better than this. Do we not admit that the superpowers recognize their interests well and that so long as they do not find somebody to be tuned to them, to be helpful to their interest, and to be a follower of their line, they would not possibly support and befriend him so much as they did Mr Bani-Sadr. Otherwise, not so many international organizations would shed crocodile's tears for him. All this support and advocacy means that he had deviated from the line of the Islamic Revolution and fallen in line with the superpowers who had opened their mouths wide to gulp down our country like a dragon. We do not need to prove that he was pro-American in the sense that he had already made secret deals with America in order to come to Iran and to gain power. We do not need to bring out that meaning. He had at any rate fallen into that line while he had fallen out of the line of the Islamic Revolution. His actions showed this fact. The nation realized this and therefore pushed him aside and requested his deposition by the Islamic Consultative Assembly. There is no need to show him seated at a conference table with the superpowers, wheeling and dealing under the board. It was enough that he was with them in deed and was moving along their line.

The prosecutor-general added: Meanwhile, I am not trying to deny that he was affiliated and in collusion with foreigners. I am trying to solve the problem for the people in another manner. Let us deepen the doubt and assume that it is proven to us that he has not sat at one table with Western imperialism and that he has had no links with them. Yet, when someone actually chooses a path and a line, it makes no difference whether or not his words, covenants and contracts match it. As if someone claims to be a Moslem while his actions are worse than those of any non-Moslem. Can we accept that person as a Moslem and let him assume the responsibilities of a Moslem? Never. However, the converse situation is possible. A person may not be a Moslem but his action may be Islamic. That person is respected by us. Mr Bani-Sadr said he was a Moslem. He perhaps said, "Death to America, Death to Russia, Neither West Nor East

Long Live the Revolution, Long Live the Imam" and such things. But what did he do in actuality? Mr Bani-Sadr was in the hands of a group of people who had lovers' relationship with this or that foreign power. Even if Bani-Sadr, presumably, was not affiliated with any of the foreign powers, he was in their hands and powerless before them. When they pandered to his ambition, they could make him do anything and get him into trouble any way they wanted.

Majles Requested to Ratify Legal Bills Quickly

[Question] When will the bill on the General Inspectorate Organization Be Ratified?

[Answer] The inspection bill of the General Inspectorate Organization which we had prepared long time ago and had it approved by the Supreme Judicial Council was submitted to the Majles, but during the past 2 or 3 days further comments have been made regarding this bill which made it necessary to be reverted to the Supreme Judicial Council. In the latest meeting which we had on Monday, still further views were expressed which were examined, formulated and prepared for submission to the Islamic Consultative Assembly. I avail of this opportunity to ask the nation's to ratify the bills submitted to the Islamic Consultative Assembly by the Supreme Judicial Council because these bills are imperative and crucial. If the Majles deputies and the people expect more, better and revolutionary work from us these bills must be approved so that our hands may be strengthened for more work and better activity. The inspection bill must be approved as soon as possible. Other bills, including one regarding the qualifications of the judges, have been submitted which are very vital and necessary and we request the Majles to consider these bills as soon as possible and create more leeway for us in performing our duties and in discharging our responsibilities. The prosecutor-general further added that the bill of Justice Tribunal, too, has been drafted which took most of the time of the Supreme Judicial Council last Thursday. The draft might be completed in one or two more sessions.

Lauding Engineer Sarza'im

[Question] What is your view of the work of the Cultural Revolution Headquarters?

[Answer] Some responsible brothers are working hard to perform their duties at the Cultural Revolution Headquarters. They toil and drudge, so much so that one of our very dear brothers and professors, Mr (Engineer) Sarza'im, the professor of the University of Science and Technology, became ill as a result of excessive work and heavy pressure. There are brothers who are busy and are working hard. We must admit that it is no mean task to revolutionize the culture and the educational system of a country. It necessitates a great deal of work. Our brothers are engaged in this work. However, the fact that sometimes they complain that they themselves are not satisfied with the progress of their work does not mean that, God forbid, there is negligence and inertia at work. Because of our workload at the judiciary I did not get the chance to attend the meetings of the Cultural Revolution Headquarters. I have not taken part in the meetings of the Cultural Revolution Headquarters any more since the New Year.

Regarding the manner of the enactment of the decisions of the Cultural Revolution Headquarters, the prosecutor-general, Ayatollah...Rabbani Amlashi told our reporter: "It would be appropriate for you to bring this matter up with the remaining member of

the Cultural Revolution Headquarters who are now active. However, since I was a member for a long time and do not feel myself uninvolved in the cultural revolution now, I can tell you that numerous committees are actively performing duties in the cultural revolution. In the final stage, the sum total of their views are passed on to the Cultural Revolution Headquarters for ratification. Sometimes, the ratification of the Cultural Revolution Headquarters is not sufficient because the decisions involve radical changes and must be approved by the Islamic Consultative Assembly.

9695

CSO: 4640/70

GOVERNOR-GENERAL DISCUSSES ECONOMIC, SOCIAL ISSUES

Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 19 Aug 81 p 4

[Text] Shiraz--The governor-general of Fars Province stated in an interview with media correspondents that among the issues raised in the seminar of governor-generals from tribal provinces were the creation of a unified security policy in connection with tribal problems, extension of the period for absorbing credits, and emphasis on the need to give attention and priority to projects of road-building, provision of drinking water, cultivation of fodder, and extension of health facilities in the tribal regions. Pointing to the vigilance of the tribes against plots of saboteurs and counterrevolutionaries, he said:

"Fortunately the dear tribes of Fars Province vigilantly confronted persons who might have committed abuses on the pretext of reviving tribal customs. Right now we are relying on the tribes and on their cooperation with the security forces in order to establish security."

Nationalization of Foreign Trade

The governor-general of Fars, in connection with the situation of the Shiraz Guild Council, said: "The members of this council have been appointed, and in coming days will begin their activities as a Komiteh for Guild Affairs. The Islamic Revolution Court of Shiraz will also have a religious magistrate on this council."

He stated that the increase in construction projects in comparison with the pre-revolutionary period and the reduction in the capacity of port unloading due to war conditions were among the reasons for the cement shortage, and said: "2,000 tons of cement and a quantity of steel are supposed to be sent to the province, but since the national consumption of cement is twice as much as production, this problem is not soluble in the short-term."

He added: "A speed-up in the nationalization of foreign trade and the government's direct intervention, and its control and supervision of domestic distribution will eliminate many of these difficulties."

Concerning armed brigandage on the roads in Fars Province, he said: "A number of brigands have been arrested by the security forces, but activities have not been carried out as they could have or should have been. The gendarmerie must increase

its activities. Military clashes are necessary, but the revolution courts must in addition display decisiveness. However, the gendarmarie has made some noteworthy seizures."

Concerning the means of housing the immigrants living in tents around the city, the governor-general said: "These dear people will soon be housed in a complex called 'Mehmanshahr' in the Sarvestan vicinity which has a capacity of 2,000 persons and is nearing completion."

He termed the decisions of the Islamic Council Supervising Health Services valid, and said: "This council has not been created in order to confront the honorable class of physicians. Our expectation of Moslem physicians is that they will aid the government upon taking into consideration the great difficulties arising from the imposed war, just as they welcomed the council's decision."

Counterrevolutionary Rumors

The governor-general of Fars termed the existence of long queues in front of gas stations as a result of counterrevolutionary rumors about a work slow-down in the refineries, a lack of gasoline production and a shortage of gas-station workers, and said: "We are working to solve this matter."

Concerning employment of the unemployed, he said: "The War Victims Affairs Foundation has plans which have about 10 million tumans in credits which have been approved. With respect to other unemployed people, in addition to the activities of the Expansion Center, the Bank of Fars Province has allocated about 200 million tumans for the expansion of national industries. Upon absorption of that sum, a large number of unemployed people will be attracted to these units. Other employment-creating plans have been prepared in the governor-general's office which will raise the level of employment once they receive new credits and are implemented."

9557

CSO: 4640/87

REFORMS IN PRINCIPLES OF JUSTICE EXPOUNDED

Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 21 Jul 81 p 13

[Interview with Minister of Justice S.M. Asghari]

[Excerpt] Concerning legal security Asghari stated: We must look at this very subtle, complicated and delicate problem and see what the meaning of legal security is. During the previous regime, if a farmer had no inheritance to show after 50 years except toil and deprivation, while someone else, taking into account the conditions and situations which ruled during that time, reached the pinnacle of riches and wealth in a period of five years by pillaging the public treasury--is the meaning of legal security that we say that whatever anyone has taken from this deprived nation must be honored as it is? And that no one has the right to touch or interfere with it in its present form? Some people interpret legal security to mean this. Well, this is a bit difficult to accept. But if legal security means that the people must have security within the framework of the Islamic laws and statutes, this is what everyone is saying, except the United States, the accomplices of the United States, and the domestic and foreign mercenaries of global arrogance, since they are only concerned with acting in accordance with the testament of Brzezinski and causing disturbances. Otherwise, everyone is striving to the end that calm may be established and legal security of this kind be guaranteed for the people. But as I said, legal security means what some people have been saying for years, like Abu Zarr: "I marvel at someone who sees poverty in his own home and does not rebel against the people with a sword." Of course I do not mean that everyone who has been deprived should draw a sword to claim his right. But one must not ignore this point: If everything a person possesses used to belong to the country and the public treasury and he has acquired it on the basis of non-Islamic regulations, and then if we do not want to touch that, not even take it by means of tax laws, while he remains in security and luxury and others are deprived, this is not legal security. However, legal security in the sense of the political freedoms of the people, freedom of occupation and business, freedom of assembly--assemblies within which there are no plots--this must be guaranteed by the ministry of justice. In the future all the executive organs and all the authority of the government of Iran must guarantee it.

Asghari, the minister of justice, was asked what bills have been prepared and sent to the Majles up until now. He answered: In spite of all the difficulties that were discussed, for not only were the leaders of the revolution oppressed--and the Imam of the community also alluded to their oppressed state--but also this revolution was oppressed, both from the domestic point of view and the point of view of

the foreign front, the ministry of justice and the supreme judicial council have prepared numerous bills. But because of the difficulties alluded to, i.e., the martyrdom of the fighting Ayatollah Dr Beheshti, who truly played a great and wonderful role in the ministry of justice, but just when the ministry began its activities and the channels of justice had newly become organized and had begun to write bills, the enemy killed Dr Beheshti in a dastardly way. In any case, in spite of these difficulties, the supreme judicial council, which is in charge of preparing bills, and the ministry of justice have prepared numerous bills and sent them to the government, and most of these bills have also been sent to the Majles. For example, one can mention the bill for the nationwide inspectorate, which will be extraordinarily effective in enriching and enforcing the law; it will prevent embezzlement and be a strong organization which can be present and observant everywhere and inspect the activities of responsible officials and executives of the government and budget. Other important bills have also been prepared, like the bill for the judicial police, the court of administrative justice which is established by article 173 of the constitution and which investigates violations by government officials. Bills have also been prepared concerning the hiring and retiring of judges.

Also in connection with the financial independence of the ministry of justice, which is very important from the point of view of judicial independence, a bill has been prepared. In addition, a bill was prepared and sent to the Majles in the area of the plan for the assimilation of the revolutionary courts into the ministry, and a short while ago it was ratified. There is also the bill for retaliation, which will be discussed in the future.

Concerning the assimilation of the revolutionary courts into the ministry of justice the minister of justice added: In fact this bill is not for assimilation but for attaching the revolutionary courts to the ministry.

The reason this is being undertaken is that, since the revolutionary courts deal with judicial investigations according to Islamic principles and statutes and apply the laws of Islam, there are a great number of individuals who even say, "Taking into account the injustice which has been done against us, order our business to be investigated by the courts of the revolution," since they know that those complicated formalities do not exist in the revolutionary courts. In the previous regime, investigation of a claim sometimes took fifteen or twenty years. The courts of the revolution have a staff which investigates with great speed. Judicial investigations take place without formalities. That is why the revolutionary courts have investigated certain instances related to retaliation and blood-money. It was necessary that they become part of the ministry of justice, and this was ratified. I am hopeful that in the future totally Islamic laws will be ratified and enforced in place of the laws of the past.

Concerning greater movement of the ministry in the path of administering justice Asghari said: In general in this connection the organization has to be given shape and those problems and laws which resulted in this bureaucracy and extension of regulations must be investigated and the extraneous formalities eliminated. The groundwork for the application of Islamic laws must be brought into existence and the laws must be ratified so that they can be applied.

We must encourage the activity of aware and pure university students and mollahs, scholars of law and those people who are without ulterior motives, have faith in the people and the revolution and are dedicated to the Islamic laws. Judges must be the object of special attention from the economic, professional and occupational points of view as well as from the point of view of social respect.

There is no reason for a judge to occupy himself constantly for hours and years with reading briefs. In the history of Islamic law there are instances where judges were sent every year to study for several months in order that they would not be in the tiring atmosphere of always judging and always enforcing the statutes of the law and being busy with briefs and in order that they could come out of these surroundings and study, become acquainted with the terminology of the sciences of the day and learn new and recent problems. And of course the judges must also be given security from the point of view of culture and study and other problems. Pure persons must be placed at the head of affairs in the ministry of justice. From the economic point of view also we have problems in establishing justice. If we only pay attention to laws, this will be combatting the effects. Attention must be paid to the economic situation of society and to education and cultural problems from the very beginning of primary and high school. People must become acquainted with Islamic culture, and then they will certainly not commit crimes. If attention is paid to the economic situation of society and if there were not all these class discriminations and distances, the society would become calm by itself and these discriminations and complexes would disappear by themselves. I am hopeful that gradually things will be taken into account from the economic, cultural, social and the other points of view related to the reform of the ministry of justice and that progress will be made.

Concerning how it is possible to actualize the jurisdiction of the law, Asghari, the minister of justice, said:

Has the enemy given us any respite from the very beginning of the victory of the revolution for us to busy ourselves with our own affairs? One day they broke the law in the name of the law [sic]. Seven days after the victory of the revolution they even brought a civil war into existence. In the name of certain people they began an armed conflict in Gonbad and Kordestan. From the very beginning they instigated discords, so that the point has been reached that today there are street battles, explosions and other things, which are clear and dangerous. This Islamic revolution and the flames which have lit up in the east of Iran have endangered all the prestige of the kings of global arrogance. In any way that the enemy can strike blows upon the revolution of Iran, destroy the unity of the people and maximize disorder and chaos, he does just that, so that those who are in charge of affairs will not be able to organize the domestic situation and provide occupational and legal security.

If the people would carefully pay attention to the deceptions and trickeries of foreign imperialism and its accomplices, they would realize that all of these artificial disorders and differences are brought into existence by the hand of the enemy. Spreading rumors takes away the psychological security of the people. Therefore, in order that the law may be better administered and for the sake of the law's jurisdiction in the year which the Imam has named the year of the law, for certain the executive organs, the government, the judicial power, the Majles and the legislative power must strive quickly to achieve the early ratification of laws

which are basic for the security and freedom of society. But again I repeat that if someone wants to break the law with every trick and artifice and then raise a shout that the law has disappeared, this cannot be controlled. Explosions are not small things, nor are these marches even at the time of war with Iraq and the United States. Bringing into existence all this disorder and chaos and then complaining to the authorities: "You have not been able to establish legal and judicial security"--here there is an ulterior motive. We hope to be able to stop these disorders with the awareness, unity and familiarity of the heroic people with the trickeries and deceptions of global arrogance, especially the United States. The people must help and cooperate with the law enforcement forces and allow the authorities time with all their problems.

At the end Mohammad Asghari, the minister of justice, listed a number of subjects for improvement of the situation in the ministry of justice. The titles of these are as follows:

1. Encouragement of the fighting clergy, scholars, experienced judges and the master of the theological seminaries and reverence for their value and worth.
2. The welfare of the judges from every point of view.
3. Punishment of offenders.
4. Careful investigation of all the groundwork of the task of judging.
5. Inspection of accomplishments in order to distinguish those who serve society from lackadaisical elements.
6. The identification of those dedicated individuals who serve and also of those who are traitors to society.
7. Serious battle against giving and receiving bribes.
8. The destruction of the shameful western bureaucracy.
9. War and battle against the causes of crimes instead of their effects.
10. Careful investigation of and guaranteeing the needs of the deprived and the oppressed.
11. Decisive battle against capitalists, land-owners, hoarders and usurers.
12. Educational, cultural and literacy programs.
13. Scientific and moral strengthening.
14. Entrusting affairs to individuals who are believers and specialists.
15. Finding individuals who are dedicated and specialists.
16. Sufficient attention to the independence of responsible, Muslim and fighting judges.

17. Preparation and composition of bills on the basis of the necessities of the times and the emphatic directives of Islam.
18. Increasing the awareness of the masses and the legal articulation of this.
19. Avoiding discrimination on the basis of any kind of connections and position in the administration of laws.
20. The elimination of connections in administrative and judicial affairs and replacing them with legal rules and Islamic principles.
21. The establishment of instructional and scientific courses for judges.
22. Encouraging dedicated jurists and theological students to work in the ministry of justice and as judges.
23. Explaining the fact that the lawyer is the assistant of the judge, not of the criminal.
24. Inviting dedicated lawyers to work as judges.
25. Preparation and establishment of public meetings, conferences, consultations, speeches and different kinds of publications.
26. Teaching comparative programs and fitting them into the theological seminaries and the universities and investigating different schools of jurisprudence and the sciences.
27. Inviting judges, lawyers and jurists dedicated to the voice and visage of the Islamic Republic to explain legal and juridical subjects and teach the law.
28. The emphatic cooperation of mass communications with the work of the judges and courts.
29. Organizing deliberative and weekly and monthly sessions among lawyers, judges, jurists and law enforcement forces, especially the notary publics and the employees of the public registry.
30. Consultation with lawyers and judges who are believers and dedicated to the Islamic revolution in the preparation of bills.
31. Scientific programs for the students of the faculties of law and students of the Islamic sciences.
32. Guaranteeing the occupational security of judges and their freedom of choice in the punishment of offenders.
33. Careful control of officials entrusted with enforcement and summoning and the like and the organization of instructional classes for them.
34. Teaching and elucidating the principles of the constitution and explaining ratified laws to the masses.
35. Widespread and extensive publicity and instruction for introducing the penal and legal system of Islam.

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CSO: 4640/72

CLANDESTINE RADIO ON TEHRAN CLASHES

NC211650 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Text] While Radio Tehran, the disgraceful voice of Khomeyni, has said that yesterday's armed clash was the result of a siege on a communal house of the hypocrites [Mojahedin-e Khalq] by revolution guards and has tried to keep the news from all the people of Tehran and Iran, except eyewitnesses of the freedom fighters' pitiless fight against the mercenary guards, the facts are gradually becoming obvious to all our compatriots and all the people of Iran are now more or less aware of the details of Tehran's big clashes yesterday.

The truth is that on Thursday the alleys, streets, avenues and squares in western Tehran turned into scenes of bloody clashes between mercenary revolution guards and armed opponents of the regime. In these clashes, which lasted for several hours, a number of revolution guards were killed or wounded, and the freedom fighters gave martyrs as well.

The ignorant PARS News Agency and the lie-disseminating radio of the so-called Islamic Republic distorted facts as always and very insolently reported that one of the communal houses of the Mojahedin-e Khalq in western Tehran has been surrounded by the revolution guards and that clashes have broken out between the revolution guards and residents of this communal house. Newspapers and radios of the Western world have also reported the news, quoting the ignorant PARS News Agency and the lying voice of the Islamic Republic. However, they have added reports, quoting eyewitnesses, that the wounded bodies or corpses of a large number of revolution guards were transferred by ambulances from the scene of the armed clashes to other areas and hospitals.

Naturally, with the surrounding of a communal house and with the cruelty which is the nature of the revolution guards, these shims [general who killed Imam Husayn] of today and murderers use antitank bullets and mortars against any house they suspect and see the possibility of the least resistance so that they can destroy and burn.

The truth of the matter is that at 0700 yesterday, Thursday, officials of the revolution guards corps and the committees received reports on irregular activities in one of the areas of western Tehran. After receiving this information a large number of revolution guards and committee members started moving from three directions toward the said area situated near Shahyad Square. Contrary to the expectations of the mercenary guards, who intended to catch the so-called hypocrites and

rioters redhanded, they had not yet reached the scene when they became targets of bullets shot from the entrenchments in the houses. These houses had been occupied by opponents of the regime for some time and were actually used to lay a large trap for the revolution guards. In the first moments of the clash all the streets and alleys around the area were surrounded by mercenaries of the revolution guards corps and committees. Not an hour had passed from the start of the clashes when a flood of ambulances and relief groups started flowing toward Shahyad Square. In the initial hours of the clashes many of the people witnessed the loading of ambulances with the corpses and wounded bodies of the revolution guards. In this armed clash Iranian patriots and freedom fighters, who surely had the effective cooperation of the Mojahedin-e Khalq and possibly other opponent forces, opened fire by light and medium-caliber automatic arms, including RPG-7's and mortars, against the positions and shelters of Khomeyni's guards. The clashes continued until dusk, and the atmosphere of western Tehran was filled with the smell of gunpowder and smoke. Throughout the entire area of western Tehran the sound of machineguns and mortar and grenade explosions could be heard. Khomeyni and his plagued regime have not yet issued a report on the number of people killed or wounded in this incident, and even if they do issue a report it will be nothing but lies and a distortion of facts. But, according to a source close to Iranian freedom seekers, the losses suffered by the revolution guards is many times more than the number of people martyred for the freedom of our homeland.

In relation to this incident, a correspondent of the Free Voice of Iran, after contacting an official of the Mojahedin-e Khalq organization reported that the spokesman of the organization, while confirming the participation of the Mojahedin-e Khalq in yesterday's Tehran clashes, said that the military actions of Thursday were the beginning of a chapter of a range of extensive activities which have already started. Contrary to the lies of Tehran Radio, Khomeyni's disgraceful voice, these clashes were extremely strong and extensive and many deaths were suffered by the revolution guards and the committees. The same spokesman told the Free Voice of Iran correspondent: Thursday's actions were the strongest military actions which have taken place in Tehran and we will witness, in the next days, the ("continuation") of this action and the strengthening of surprise armed attacks against Khomeyni's regime.

The Free Voice of Iran correspondent also reported that, in addition to Tehran, most of Iran's cities, are now witnessing crushing blows inflicted by members of the Mojahedin-e Khalq organization against the hireling government forces. Namely, simultaneous with the extensive Tehran activities, yesterday in Sari a strong clash broke out between Mojahedin-e Khalq and revolution guards and the latter suffered heavy losses. During the past 48 hours, a person said to be a member of the Mojahedin-e Khalq organization, was arrested after hurling a bomb toward revolution guards. In Khorramabad, Rasht, Kermanshah, Mashhad, and Tabriz as well, according to statements by officials of the regime, clashes took place and 40 other opponents of the regime have been arrested on charges of being members of organization opposing Khomeyni's regime. In another clash in Tabriz a revolution guard was killed and an Iranian patriot was honored with martyrdom. Another report from our correspondent in Mazandaran states that in a strong clash in Sari, Khomeyni's mercenary guards arrested three members of the Mojahedin-e Khalq organization, and, of course, they too suffered death.

Reports on clashes between opponents of Khomeyni's regime with the hireling government forces have been in the headlines of the world news agencies, and in coming days internal clashes in Iran are expected to reach a more acute stage.

Dear listeners: According to a report which I have just received, DEUTSCHE WELLE reported that six people were killed in Tehran's street fights yesterday. Tehran's disgraceful radio also reported 3 and 1/2 hours ago in its main newscast that six of the revolution guards killed in the incidents in Tehran yesterday have been buried.

Compatriots: The Free Voice of Iran will keep you regularly informed about the armed struggles of freedom fighters, be they Mojahedin, Feda'iyen, Monarchists, Social-Democrats or any other nationalist organization or group, against the mercenary forces of the usurping and illegal regime of the Mullahs. We once again recall to that group of revolution guards who have been fooled by the plots and deceits of the clerical regime to draw themselves back while there is still time and not to be a partner in the crimes of the plotting clergymen and deceitful murders who have donned the garb of revolution guards. The only fate awaiting the clergy and the revolution guards is their death by the hands of Iran's freedom seekers.

CSO: 4640/90

TEHRAN CITES INTERVIEW WITH LIBYAN ENVOY

LD2.2106 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Report on interview with Seyyed al Marghani of Libyan People's Bureau, in Tehran]

[Text] Mr Seyyed (al-Marghani), a member of the Libyan People's Bureau in Tehran was interviewed by a central news unit correspondent. (Al-Marghani) commented on the U.S. political and propaganda offensive against the Islamic revolution of Iran, and the alleged arms sale by the occupied regime of Palestine to Iran--an allegation made by the imperialist and Zionist circles--as well as the closure of the Palestine Embassy in Iran.

(Al-Marghani) said that the concept of the Islamic revolution and its identity, the revolution's uncompromising stand, has forced the United States to seek ways to eliminate this revolution. The United States tried to nip the revolution in the bud but it did not succeed. Later, the United States tried to achieve its luck once more for the destruction of the Islamic revolution. The United States has spoken of a very funny topic--namely, that Iran is importing arms from the occupied regime of Palestine. This notion does not correspond to logic. The Islamic revolution has risen against imperialism and Zionism and we can never assume that Iran and its Islamic revolution would import arms from the occupied regime of Palestine.

Continuing his remarks, (al-Marghani) referred to the vast imperialism propaganda led by the United States and said that the United States has recently spoken about the closure of the Palestine Embassy in Tehran. This is another U.S. trick aimed at weakening the Islamic revolution of Iran and harming the revolution's prestige among the Islamic and Arab countries. This trick is used because imperialism's other conspiracies have been defeated. (Al-Marghani) said the Palestine Embassy in Tehran is continuing with its task. Two days ago we had contacts with the Palestine ambassador and we did not discuss this topic whatsoever. He too denied this false news by releasing a statement.

The Libyan envoy said that the relationship between the Iranian and Palestinian revolutions is a unique one and Palestine has a place in every Iranian heart.

He expressed the hope that such a link will be maintained until the liberation of Palestine territory.

Commenting on the world-devouring U.S. conspiracies, the envoy said that harming the Islamic revolution by the imperialist circles is not a (?surprising) phenomenon.

Aggression against friends of this revolution is part of their conspiracies, such as the recent U.S. violation of Libyan water and airspace. Imperialist circles are aiming at encircling Iran, both with their propaganda and through economic sanction. They want to harm the revolution and its leaders' prestige. They accuse Iran with immoral allegations and use the U.S. propaganda machines.

With the help of God almighty, we hope their new conspiracy too will be defeated and as long as the flag of Allah is hoisted above the Islamic Republic of Iran, they will be defeated.

Answering a question on the ways of realizing a united Islamic front for the liberation of Palestine the envoy said that in order to succeed one element is essential [word indistinct] for the formation of this front. But the leaders of other Islamic member nations of this front must decide upon other factors. We will support any move which would contribute to bringing forward the date of Palestine's liberation as well as the world's oppressed liberation from the plunderer oppressors.

CSO: 4640/90

MINISTER SAYS GOD'S PARTY WILL BE DOMINANT IN SCHOOLS

Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 23 Aug 81 p 15

[Text] Yesterday [21 Aug] Seyyed Akbar Parvaresh, the new minister of education and training, participated in a press and radio-television conference and answered the questions of reporters concerning various problems of education and training. At the outset he said: As an introduction I consider it necessary before all else to remember the martyrs who have been active in education and training, especially the two martyred deputies of this ministry, the late martyr Musavi and martyr Shahsavari. Then during his introduction he said: Taking into account the fact that the general axis of education and training turns only upon the foundation of the student or the pupil, and whatever is as a rule made use of in this area will be on the basis of this axis, if there is discussion of an appropriate ambience and the existence of security for the student, or of the existence of a sympathetic teacher who can bring the aptitudes of this tremendous generation to fruition, or if there is talk of an appropriate framework for giving direction to the ideas of the pupils, all of this will be upon the axis of the student and this generation which Islam has totally made the object of its attention, this precious generation whose tremendous aptitudes Islam is striving to the extent possible to bring to fruition.

He added: Here in order that the introduction to my words may have a fine ending, I present some words of the Commander of the Faithful 'Ali from the "Nahj al-balaghah", words which are a piece of advice to his children. He said, "My children, the land of the existence of the young adult and the youth is like a wide land which will yield whatever you plant within it." He added: For this reason I want to say that all energy and possibilities must be employed to bring about the blossoming of these tremendous aptitudes and the growth of these precious shoots. In this path we ask for the power, aid and assistance of Almighty God, and we hope that He will be our friend and aide in this course of action. For in fact if we want to have an educational revolution, we must learn revolutionary education from Islam; and for bringing up this generation only this same revolutionary education of Islam can undertake this tremendous and momentous mission.

The minister of education and training was asked: What is the plan of the Ministry of Education and Training in relation to the cultural revolution and Islamicizing the contents of the programs of the schools?

Parvaresh answered: The cultural revolution will be taking place on a wider plane, but since in fact the foundation and structure of the cultural revolution will be

built upon the basis of the pupil, in this connection efforts have been made so that sufficient attention will be paid to the problem of schools in various committees of the cultural revolution. But the plan of the cultural revolution has to be drawn up by our brothers in the Cultural Revolution Headquarters. What we draw up is long term programs of the educational revolution on the basis of the dominance of Islamic thought and segmented programs.

The question was asked: Does the Ministry of Education and Training have any new programs in view for the villages?

The minister of education and training answered: As has been anticipated in the budget for the year 81-82, 5 billion tumans have been allocated for development plans. Of this, according to the evaluations and estimates that have been made, 70 percent must be allocated to the villages. In accordance with the programs which have been prepared in this area, we are hopeful that, God willing, we will be able to absorb this allocated budget on the level of the villages. With the speed which our brothers have shown in the Reconstruction Organization with the help of the Reconstruction Crusade and other organs, we are hopeful that we will be able to absorb this budget in the coming years for reconstruction in the villages.

Akbar Parvaresh was asked: What is your overall program for the Ministry of Education and Training. He answered: As a rule an overall program will comprise programs which are carried out in different areas, but naturally each of them must partake of a particular priority. However, in general, we have programs which are being carried out as follows: In the area of training teachers, the program consists of selecting 20,000 students for the centers of teacher training and the hiring of 40,000 teachers and 12,000 educational instructors on the basis of the special rules of employment. The next program is the problem of reconstruction within the ministry. Taking into account the bill which at the present moment is being studied and ratified, we expect that this bill will be ratified totally and that all those people who have been reconstructed up to the present moment will have their files investigated once again, so that if—God forbid—someone's right should have been taken away, it will be returned to him. Of course it is natural that reconstruction must continue. He added: Another problem is the retirement of some teachers who, for various reasons, might not be prepared to work or might not be able to accomplish their mission.

Concerning technical and vocational education Parvaresh said: We aim to profoundly expand the technical units since, as you know, our vocational schools have been extremely hard-pressed from the standpoint of facilities and technical and vocational teachers. Taking into account the need of our revolution for the expansion and widening of technical and vocational matters, these units must be expanded. Concerning textbooks the minister of education and training said: First we must try to make up for the deficiencies and inadequacies of the past and change some of the texts of our books which are not in keeping with our revolution, although of course the texts which must be changed are very few since this task has already been accomplished.

Then he alluded to the other plans of the ministry and said: This year, God willing, more activity must take place for harmonizing, strengthening and supporting the Islamic societies at the level of the schools, since this year, God willing, will be

the year of the dominance of God's Party in the schools, with God's help. So both the teachers and the students should pay attention to this question. Of course the Party of God which we have in mind is the same as the Party of God from the standpoint of the Koran, not the Party of God which--God forbid--may result in the misuse of this sacred name. Among the other questions is the changing of the name of some of the schools, names which are not in keeping with the way of the revolution.

He added: We also have a plan in view for the military service of the religious students.

The minister of education and training was asked: What programs do you have for the continuation or discontinuation of the studies of students who are supporters of various groups?

Akbar Parvaresh answered: You know that unfortunately opposition groups last year changed the very valuable and pleasant atmosphere of knowledge and awareness at the level of the schools to an atmosphere for political exploitation and personal goals. In this same connection unfortunately they misused a number--although not a large number--of our dear students, who partook of pure and untainted feelings. In connection with the overall orientation of these little groups towards the Islamic Republic, the Islamic revolution and the person of the Imam, the situation of many of these supporters became clear, and in reality, they no longer have the protection and attention that they had in the past. But it is possible that again a certain number will persist in this area. Now if they should be unaware individuals, a guidance policy should be employed in relation to them. With this policy it is natural that they will be able to come and profit from the ambience which will be prepared for them. But those who are ill-intentioned, who want to exercise their ill-intentions and who have no harmony with the overall system--it is natural that they will be confronted.

9831

CSO: 4640/88

FUTURE ACTIVITIES OF UNIVERSITIES OUTLINED

Tehran ETTELA' AT INTERNATIONAL in Persian/English 19 Aug 81 p 3

[Text] Three members of the Cultural Revolution Staff, Dr 'Abdolkarim Soroush, Dr Hasan Habibi and Dr Shari'atmadari, announced in a press and radio-television interview complete details of two new plans for the creation of both "a university complex for teacher training" and a "ministry of health and medical education." They added that these two plans have reached the attention of Dr Bahonar, the prime minister, so that they can be forwarded to the cabinet and then to the Islamic Consultative Assembly for final approval. The two plans are part of the first bills that will go to the Majles.

At the beginning of the interview Dr Soroush said: "We are about to begin the second phase of the staff's work, meaning the approval of suitable and well-thought-out plans. After approval the plans can go to the cabinet, and then if necessary to the Majles and be prepared for implementation."

Concerning plans which are ready for approval and implementation, he then said; "The announcement of a definite date for the reopening of any one university area of study is not at present within the staff's power. However, on the basis of indications, we are hopeful that if the medical plan gets through its legal course of approval it will be implemented quickly because of its importance and urgency. The programs of some of the fields in the humanities, theology in particular, are in their last phases. Furthermore, plans for such areas as agriculture and technology are relatively ready. Of course the re-opening of these fields bears a direct relation to the complete clarification of the administration of the universities. The staff is working very hard at the present time to clarify this issue."

Setting Requirements for Former University Students

Dr Soroush, concerning the position of former university students, then said: "We will try to clarify the requirements for former university students by the month of Mehr [22 Sept-23 Oct] or a little later. It is planned that these students will come to complete their outstanding credits in addition to those credits which the staff deems necessary, and thereby graduate. Then new students can enter the system and begin their studies with new programs and professors now being hired by the staff. However, an announcement of a definite date for the reopening of all the universities is not feasible, although in our view this date is not very far off."

Dr Soroush then added that one of the Cultural Revolution Staff's decisions was that students having up to 25 credit hours outstanding would pass through the university first, and afterwards it would be the turn of students having more credit hours outstanding, probably up to 40 hours. Of course this decision has actually been made for the undergraduate program.

He added: "According to estimates, there are 15,000 persons across the country having 15 uncompleted credits. They are persons who are the least subject to the educational revolution because they have completed most of the necessary courses, and it is not proper that they should wait any longer. However, the graduation of this group of students is not purely a matter of their completing their outstanding credits. Rather, they must be taught courses requiring their deeper understanding and Islamic matters as well. They will have to take a serious examination before graduating."

Staff Council Make-up

Dr Habibi, concerning the make-up of the Cultural Revolution Staff Council, said: "Mr Rabani Amalshi and Mr Farsi are still members of the staff and Mr Bamonar as well, to whom the above plans were recently submitted in his capacity as prime minister. God willing, the newly chosen minister will take part in the staff's sessions in place of Dr 'Arefi who was a member of the staff in respect to his position. There are no plans to reshuffle the staff under consideration at the present time."

He added: "A Constitution for State Higher Education, which concerns methods of university administration, policies on university student admission, selection of professors and other matters, is being prepared for Majles approval."

Dr Habibi then spoke about the details of the plan for forming a ministry of health and medical education, and stated: "The staff came to the conclusion that the health organization had to be fundamentally revised, and that its work goals should be based on these principles: 1-expansion of medical education; 2-carrying doctors and medical service to the farthest reaches of the country; 3-use of all the country's medical potentialities for medical education."

Medical Student Admission Procedure

Dr Habibi, concerning this plan, then added: "In this plan, school educational programs are going to undergo fundamental changes. Another point is that medical students are not going to have vacations in their previous form. They are going to be occupied the entire year in hospitals, villages or other health centers. With respect to standards for selection of professors and students, the aforementioned ministry has prepared a plan for all fields of study, which will be announced as a whole. But in any case we will strive to take students for medical fields from every point in the country. We will use the old method of a national exam [Konkur]. However, there have of course been revisions in this method, so that the sole basis for selection will not be a high score. In this way individuals from the deprived regions of the country can also be accepted to university."

Dr Habibi added: "Our hope is that the medical colleges can take more than 1,000 persons for the freshman year, and that in future years this figure will reach 4,500 to 5,000."

Retraining of Employed Teachers

Then Dr Shari'atmadari, concerning means of creating a university complex for teacher training, said: "The physical facilities of the ministry of education's centers for teacher training, and the universities for high-school teacher training will be concentrated in this complex. Teachers in this university will have university status and be subject to university regulations. From now on, teachers who will be employed as teachers will study in this complex."

Dr Shari'atmadari stated in another portion of his speech: "One of the duties of this complex is the creation of programs for the retraining of employed teachers, in order that the level of knowledge of this group of teachers be raised to the desired degree."

9557

CSO: 4640/86

STATUS OF CURRENCY RESERVES DEEMED FAVORABLE

Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 28 Jul 81 p 2

[Announcement by Central Bank Director Nurbaksh]

[Text] The method which the General Headquarters for Economic Mobilization has followed is the best way to combat inflation. The General Headquarters must continue its work in all seriousness without paying any attention to the pressure from the leisure classes or the creation of rumors while taking into account the fact that the plan for the rationing of allotments is more to the benefit of low-income classes. This subject was announced by Dr Nurbaksh, the general director of the Central Bank.

At the outset concerning the collateral for Iranian banknotes Dr Nurbaksh declared: According to the currency and banking law of the country, 25 percent of the volume of the banknotes in circulation must be backed by a collateral of gold and currency reserves, and this percentage exists at the present moment. Of course it is necessary to point out that the gold collateral of Iran has been priced at \$40 per ounce, while at the present moment gold is worth more than \$400 per ounce on the international market. Therefore the gold collateral of Iran's banknotes is even worth much more than is necessary.

Concerning the vacillation of the price of gold on the domestic market the general director of the Central Bank said: The decrease and increase of the price of gold during recent political events and the warning of the Central Bank to the speculators prove that this increase in price was completely artificial and fabricated by the speculators.

Dr Nurbaksh emphasized that, contrary to the idea of certain people who have interpreted the warnings of the Central Bank as a so-called "bluff", whenever the bank feels that speculation with the price of gold will result in a blow to the monetary stability of the country, it will not remain indifferent; by importing gold from the international market to the domestic market the Central Bank will even make a large profit.

Concerning the reason for the payment of the price of the shares of the minor shareholders in the national banks Dr Nurbaksh said: This took place at the approval of the Revolutionary Council for the sake of helping the minor shareholders. Taking into account the fact that in many cases the prices of the shares had reached zero and the majority of the minor shareholders in Iranian banks were teachers and

university professors, it becomes clear why the payment was made. He added: From our point of view, the minor shareholders are persons who in no sense possess the attribute of speculators.

Concerning possible changes on the level of the administration of the Central Bank, the general director of the Central Bank said: As I also said in the assembly of the employees of the bank, if any change takes place, it will be purely for the sake of improving and increasing efficiency, and it will not take place until after study and the discernment of defects. Likewise the human resources of the Central Bank or the banking network of the country will be made use of for the post of the Central Bank's deputy director for currency. Dr Nurbaksh was asked if the Central Bank would be able to provide a loan this year to the government to guarantee part of the budget deficit. He replied: Certain resources of the bank have been set aside as grant credits for the government. This comprises clause 33 of the budget and is related to credits for industry, agriculture and housing. The ceiling of this loan is 50 billion tumans. Concerning the transfer of the amount of \$1 billion of Iranian money to the Central Bank of Holland (account No 3) Dr Nurbaksh said: At this moment discussions are under way concerning the technical problems of the transfer, in particular the area of its interest. Taking into account the fact that about \$200 million in interest will come due on this account, Iran has asked to receive this amount. But the United States believes that the interest must be deposited in the said account. These problems may be solved by next Monday. Dr Nurbaksh was asked what amount of Iranian wealth had been returned until now by the United States. He said: In the beginning the amount of \$8 billion was deposited in our account, of which \$3.6 billion was set aside for the payment of Iran's debts.

Likewise \$1.4 billion of that was placed in the secured account in London for settling debts and the remaining \$3 billion was returned to Iran. In addition \$2.5 billion will now be deposited in Iran's account, of which \$1 billion will be placed in the secured account in Holland for settling accounts and the rest will belong to Iran. Likewise of \$1.3 billion in the central bank in London, certain amounts will probably be returned to Iran. Concerning the currency reserves of the country, the general director of the Central Bank said: Because of the measures which have been taken and the economies which are being made in these areas, these reserves are in a stabilized situation, and it will be attempted to keep them untouched at the present level. Concerning the proper course of action for the foreign shareholders in the banks of Iran, he declared that in keeping with a bill ratified by the Revolutionary Council, the price of these shares will be paid after evaluation. But it must be kept in mind that most of these shares have no value. Concerning how interest would be eliminated within the time limit presented to the government, Dr Nurbaksh said: First I have to make this point clear to those who have savings accounts: The rumors which counterrevolutionaries have spread in order to reach their goal--which is precisely the creation of an atmosphere of a lack of confidence--concerning the lack of security for deposits are in no way correct. As director of the Central Bank I assure the savings account holders that the Central Bank and the government guarantee the savings accounts of the people. The basis of the people's savings will certainly not be impaired in any way. Likewise it is necessary to pay attention to the fact that even in the case of the elimination of interest, a system will be devised to guarantee the benefits of the depositors. However, this system must be Islamic in order to put the minds of the government and the depositors at ease. In this area right now we are busy studying plans, and this question is being considered: If interest does not exist, what other mechanisms must exist in order to attract deposits and control economic relation-

ships in the capital market? A series of such mechanisms exist within the framework of such Islamic topics as "limited partnership." After finding a new tool we will investigate the deficiencies. It is necessary for us to approach this problem in practice. Concerning inflation and the way to control it, the general director of the Central Bank said: The main reason for inflation in Iran is the lack of control over the bazaar and the fact that individuals are taking unfair advantage of the present situation while the government is occupied. In my opinion the method the General Headquarters for Economic Mobilization has followed is the best way to combat inflation. The General Staff must continue its work in all seriousness without paying any attention to the pressure from the leisure class and the creation of rumors and the like, while taking into account the fact that the plan for the rationing of allotments is more to the benefit of low-income classes. Of course certain disorderlinesses exist which, taking into account the lack of experience of our country, are natural and will be solved with the passage of time. We are hopeful that an appropriate network of distribution will be established in our country as soon as possible. Finally, concerning how to collect taxes in the country Dr Nurbaksh said: Unfortunately up until now we have not made full use of the tax resources of the country. In this area steps for collecting taxes that are due may be taken by bringing into existence cultural and publicity programs for the taxpayers, by putting the tax collectors into action and by making use of both young and experienced human resources. In addition, for collection of taxes there are sources such as those who have occupations, the merchants of the bazaar, professionals, physicians and others.

9831

CSO: 4640/72

'VAST PROGRAM' IS BEING IMPLEMENTED TO 'ISLAMICIZE' FISHERIES

Tehran ETTELA'AT INTERNATIONAL in Persian/English 19 Aug 81 p 2

[Text] Rasht--According to the statement of the managing director of the Fisheries, Iran's caviar exports have risen from 50 to 65 tons, and a three-year contract with the Europeans has been concluded on the basis of selling 195 tons of caviar at a price of \$35 million.

He added: "In addition to this, over 2,000 tons of cartilaginous fish have been exported to various countries this year, the Soviet Union taking the largest share." In this interview he requested authorities and fishermen to aid the fisheries in the implementation of a plan now being composed aimed at preventing the destruction of fish stocks, particularly money-making fish, and preserving natural resources.

Concerning the reconstruction of the fisheries, he said: "A vast program is underway to Islamicize the fisheries. While we are now giving individuals ideological training in regard to the greatest possible ideological purification of the fisheries, we will soon make sweeping changes in fisheries officials comprising 20 to 25 persons."

The managing director of Iran's fisheries, responding to a question concerning other fishery programs in effect, said: "In order to supply fish needed by the public, and to attract a greater work force, a canning factory will be built in Bandar Anzali in the future. At the present time, six fish breeding facilities are being built. Among them are two facilities for the breeding of whitefish which will soon begin activity."

9557

CSO: 4640/87

BRIEFS

FORMER OIL MINISTER--According to a VOI correspondent, Mohammad Javad Tondguyan, the former oil minister of the Islamic Republic, who was arrested by Iraqi soldiers a short while after the outbreak of the war, is living in a two-story villa in the outskirts of Baghdad. The Iraqi Government has given him all possible facilities. Our correspondent adds that the villa is heavily protected by Iraqi security forces. A white 450 Mercedes and driver have been put at Tondguyan's disposal. It has been said that the Iraqi Government has gained important and detailed information on various matters related to the Islamic Republic as a result of Tondguyan's cooperation. Tondguyan has repeatedly announced that he will not leave Iraq under any circumstances and has strongly attacked and criticized the rulers of the Islamic Republic. [Text] [GF241934 (Clandestine) Voice of Iran in Persian 0330 GMT 24 Aug 81]

MANPOWER BILL--The approval of various articles of the shameful bill on reconstructing and purging manpower resources has been carried out in the Mullahs' Majlis. The approval of the shameful articles of this bill means that if it is implemented then all 35 million Iranians should either be executed or sent to jail for life. Some of the ridiculous articles start with rumormongering and end with having been a member of the Rastakhiz party, cooperating with the former government, having been a deputy or a minister and, in general, having undertaken any form of responsibility in the past. The so-called Majlis deputy Mullahs, who shamelessly approved this fascist and inhuman law, should await its eventual application. [Text] [GF271915 (Clandestine) Voice of Iran in Persian 0330 GMT 27 Aug 81]

RADIO ON 'ALI AMINI'S STATEMENT--Supporters of Dr 'Ali Amini's National Reconciliation have issued a statement stating that Dr Amini believes attempts against the fascist clerical regime, by both the opposition in Iran and that abroad, is like a solar system with all of its separate celestial bodies orbiting around one sun, which is Iranian nationalism and national culture. In this system, each celestial body has its own position but its movements are not separate, and should not be separate, from the movement of the other bodies. Therefore, Dr 'Ali Amini supports any step taken to free Iran within this system. He believes that support for one body, which is apparently not connected with other bodies, does not necessarily mean rejection of the others, since to build Iran's future one should believe in the principle of democracy and in the diversity of ideas and thoughts. This principle should be accepted by the opposition, the sole objective is Iran's salvation. This confirmation at the movement of General Aryana as well as that of Dr Madani--announced by news sources--has been done in view of this principle. [Text] [NC271830 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 27 Aug 81]

PAKHTIAR-ARYANA ALLIANCE SUPPORT--Many Iranians residing in Canada, Germany and Britain have expressed their support for the unity and solidarity between the national resistance movement of Iran and the Azadegan organization. In statements issued on this occasion in Hamburg, London and Ottawa, our refugee compatriots have praised solidarity between combatant national groups as a great step toward the liberation of Iran. The Iranians living in Germany, Canada and Britain have also expressed their support for the students who are on a hunger strike in the Amnesty International Building in Paris, and in their statements they have called on international organizations to end its silence on the numerous executions in Iran. [Text] [NC281556 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 28 Aug 81]

BOMB AT BEIRUT IRAN TV OFFICE--Deutsche Welle, the German Radio, has reported that (?a bomb) exploded in the office representing the Iranian state radio and television in Beirut. According to latest reports two people were killed and several were wounded in the explosion. It is said that officials of Khomeyni's regime were using this office for terrorist objectives and for the recruitment of mercenary guerrillas. It has not yet been clarified whether the known nonentities of the state Iranian radio and television organization are among those killed or not. The bomb that blew up the office where hirelings were recruited for Khomeyni's regime in Beirut is said to have been a very strong one. [Text] [NC291615 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 29 Aug 81]

CSO: 4640/90

OPERATIONS OF HOUSING BANK DISCUSSED

Beirut AL-IQTISAD WA AL-'AMAL in Arabic No 27, Jun 81 pp 40-41

[Interview with Mr Zuhayr Khuri, President and General manager of the Jordanian Housing Bank by Marawan al-Sharidah; date and place not specified: "We Financed One Third of the Housing Units Needed by Jordan"]

[Text] "The bank is a natural place for the savings of Jordanian expatriates. We began attracting foreign currency deposits from the Arab countries."

Mr Zuhayr Khuri, president and general manager of the Jordanian Housing Bank spoke to AL-IQTISAD WA AL-'AMAL about the bank's experience and about what the bank was able to accomplish in about 7 years since it was established. The interview follows.

[Question] How do you evaluate the results achieved by the bank especially during 1980?

[Answer] The bank is still realizing record rates of growth. Its assets rose from about 112 million Jordanian pounds at the end of 1980. That was a 37 percent rate of increase. Bank deposits also rose from 86.2 million pounds at the end of 1979 to 122.6 million at the end of 1980. This is a 42 percent rate of increase. Investors' funds in loans and credit rose from 81.2 million in 1979 to 102.9 million pounds in 1980. The bank was able to maintain the interest rate it charges on personal loans, on loans to cooperative housing societies and on housing funds, and it was also able to realize net profits of 2.67 million dinars in 1980, compared with 2.13 million by the end of 1979. This was an increase of about 25 percent.

[Question] The Housing Bank does not depend only on capital and reserves to finance its activities; it also depends on citizens' savings and deposits. What are the bank's accomplishments in this field?

[Answer] In 1980 the Housing Bank continued in its policy which seeks to attract more national deposits and savings for the purpose of putting those funds together and investing them in financing the building and construction sector and other development activities. This absorbs part of the

currency in circulation in the Jordanian economy and is one of the means for curbing inflation. Last year the bank embarked upon the task of attracting foreign currency deposits from the fraternal Arab countries that have a currency surplus so as to invest those funds in the housing and construction sector. The bank is looking forward to developing and increasing its foreign currency deposits, which come in different kinds and from different sources, thereby taking advantage of Jordan's political stability and sound financial position.

[Question] Can the bank's lending and investment activities be evaluated?

[Answer] The bank's importance as a source of financing housing operations increased with the increase in the bank's investments in 1980. The bank made loans worth 27.64 million pounds, compared with 20 million in 1979; 2,877 persons benefited from those loans.

These funds were given out as loans to contribute to the financing of 5,205 housing units whose area was estimated to be 680,000 square meters. In addition, the bank has contributed enthusiastically to the financing of a few other construction projects.

In view of the housing plan's estimates of the new housing units that Jordan will need every year, the bank will have contributed to the financing of about one third of the housing units needed by the kingdom for 1980.

With regard to credit terms, loans and credit amounting to 14.56 million pounds were granted in 1980 for other development purposes. These include bank contributions to joint bank loans made in conjunction with other banks. The purpose of these loans is to finance other development projects that are consistent with the aspirations of the Jordanian Central Bank to expand the foundation of aggregate local loans so that these can replace commercial loans. This would contribute to the alleviation of the burden of exorbitant interest rates that are charged on foreign loans on the one hand, and, on the other hand, it would contribute to the reduction of the pressure on the country's foreign currency returns. The bank has been intent on investing more of its resources in the capital of industrial, tourist and financial companies. The bank's total contributions in 1980 to the capital of companies amounted to about 863,000 pounds. This is in addition to total contributions which amounted to 5.54 million pounds by the end of 1979. Thus the bank's total contributions [to the capital of companies] until the end of 1980 amount to about 6.4 million pounds.

[Question] If the bank is trying to encourage Jordanian citizens to save, has it similarly encouraged Jordanian expatriates in the countries of the Arabian Gulf and in other countries? What measures did the bank follow in doing so?

[Answer] Many expatriates are hoping to own suitable homes in the homeland, and it is this that is making housing naturally attractive for the savings of Jordanian expatriates, especially since the bank gives its depositors priority in borrowing money.

The Housing Bank was able to fulfill the housing needs of expatriates in a reasonable way, and it was able to attract savings accounts and other deposits from large numbers of expatriates who continue to transfer funds.

Furthermore, the bank followed a policy of maintaining personal contact with Jordanian communities in the Gulf countries through personal visits and communications via the various agencies of the media.

It is a fact that the bank was able to attract contributions from abroad that totaled 6 million Jordanian pounds. These contributions were subject to certain conditions among which was the condition that they not earn dividends from the bank for 2 years. After that period comes to an end, shareholders, including non-Jordanian government organizations, can receive reasonable annual dividends continuously. It is known that the dividends that were distributed to the shareholders amounted to 9 percent annually. The remaining dividends were transferred to the reserves. This is based on the bank's policy whose objective is to develop the reserves very quickly.

The number of loans that the bank granted during the past 7 years amounted to 16,795 loans. The number of housing units to whose financing it made a contribution amounted to 30,818 units during the same period. The total area of these units amounts to 390,000 square meters.

The Evolution of Housing Bank Loans from 1974-1980
(in Million Jordanian Pounds)

The Year	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	Total
Housing Loans	1.84	8.58	33.0	15.23	22.67	20.01	27.64	128.97
Development Loans	--	--	1.1	--	--	2.8	2.2	6.1
Credit Terms	--	--	--	--	2.0	13.8	12.9	28.7
Total	1.84	8.58	34.1	15.23	24.67	36.61	42.74	163.77

(Source: Housing Bank)

8592

CSO: 4304/116

NEED FOR FOREIGN LABOR PERSISTS

Paris AL-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AL-DUWALI in Arabic No 220,20-26 Jul 81 pp 41-42

[Article: "Foreign Labor in Saudi Arabia for How Long?; Development Plans Face Negative Effects of Hiring on Harsh Terms and Training of National Manpower"]

[Text] In a recent interview, the Saudi ambassador to the Philippines stated that from 300 to 400 visas per day are issued by the embassy to workers, companies, and organizations of the Philippine Government with interests in Saudi Arabia. These figures are just one example which provides an indication of the rate of hiring of foreign labor necessitated by Saudi development plans.

From the Philippines, South Korea, the Republic of China, Pakistan, Egypt, Syria, and Lebanon, thousands of workers, technicians, and specialists in various sectors await visas every day to enter Saudi Arabia and join the more than 2.3 million other foreign workers who have gone there before them. The major obstacle before Saudi Arabia has been and continues to be the lack of experienced domestic manpower. In order to solve the problem and make up for the lack of experienced and technically qualified Saudi manpower, the doors have been opened to the recruitment of foreign labor (the second 5-year development plan saw a need for one-half million workers, but the figure had actually reached 2.3 million workers by the time the plan ended in 1980).

An analysis of the composition of labor in the private sector reveals that foreign labor has a clear lead over Saudi labor with 63 percent of the labor force.

The third 5-year plan for 1980-1985 anticipates that the civilian labor force will increase from 2.47 million at the start of the plan to 2.63 million by the end of the plan. This represents an annual increase of 1.2 percent, or 155,000 workers. However, the state of development of native manpower during the period of the third 5-year plan could run up against the same realities as the second 5-year plan despite the controls and barriers that have been instituted by the responsible authorities to restrict the hiring freedom which prevailed during the first two plans. During these two plans, authorities announced an annual increase in the rate of growth of the civilian labor force of around 7.2 percent. This represented a doubling of the rate achieved during the 1970-1975 plan, which was 3.8 percent.

However, this increase was accompanied by a decrease in the percentage of Saudi workers relative to the total labor force from 72 percent to around 57 percent.

Why Have the Saudis Not Succeeded?

The question which comes up repeatedly in this connection is, Why have Saudi officials not yet succeeded in solving the problem of foreign labor, which is beginning to have adverse effects as time goes on? Why have they not been able to ensure Saudi replacements for this large mixture of workers arriving from all directions?

There is one historical fact in the kingdom which can be overcome quickly, having been passed on from father to son in the Arabian Peninsula through training in the home. This fact is that manual labor is viewed as demeaning. Thus, the trades of the carpenter, the smith, and the poultry farmer are considered degrading, and families are customarily encouraged to hold this view.

Studies indicate that the private sector accounts for 75 percent of Saudi Arabia's foreign labor needs while the public sector accounts for only 16 percent. This is due to the fact that young Saudis prefer government sector jobs to work in the private sector for several reasons, the most important of which are the following:

1. Employers in the private sector will accept only those applicants who have sufficient practical experience, and this qualification is generally lacking among young Saudis. But even if this qualification is met, the owner of a factory or company prefers to employ a Pakistani, Philippino, Korean, or Egyptian because the pay of such a worker is only 700 riyals at most while this sum could never satisfy a Saudi worker. Because of this situation, the young Saudi turns to private employment if possible. If his circumstances do not permit this option, he takes a job in the government where he enjoys a good salary, retirement benefits, and Thursdays and Fridays off.
2. There is a gap between the demands of the private sector for native labor and qualification through training and education. The fact is that there is a maldistribution of native manpower in the government apparatus, with manpower overages in some organizations and manpower shortages in others. This calls for some sort of exchange process in order to achieve a balance in actual labor needs and raise the level of productivity.
3. The demand for education and training has taken away part of the projected native labor force. Thus, while youths between the ages of 12 and 19 represented 37 percent of the national labor force in 1975, this figure had dropped to only 21 percent by 1980 because the state placed extreme importance on education and provided opportunities and incentives to students which led many of them to continue their education all the way to the doctorate level.
4. Because of the traditions of Saudi society and the imposition of Islamic teachings, women--who make up around half of the work force--contribute only 6 percent of the labor force despite the fact that there are now some 40,000 female Saudi university graduates.

Negative Aspects of Importing Workers

Based on the facts presented above, one can easily deduce why the process of recruiting foreign labor continues in Saudi Arabia in spite of the many dangers which have resulted and may yet result from this situation. It is true that recruiting foreign labor was necessary in order to fill the tremendous vacuum of trained manpower in the fields of industry, the sciences, medicine, teaching, and construction projects. Moreover, it was beneficial because of the expertise that native Saudi labor developed through close contact with foreign workers. However, there are certain negative aspects which must be mentioned, including the following:

--The state subsidizes many goods and provides numerous free services, including medical treatment and education. Foreigners benefit from all this just as Saudis do, which imposes additional burdens on the state treasury. Some feel that these burdens are an unjustifiable waste of the people's money.

--Urban residents, who constituted 39 percent of the total population in 1970, now make up 54 percent of the total population. This concentration of population in the cities has created a major crisis of urban services. While the problems of electricity, water, and sewers have now been solved, the problem of medical services has not. There is a shortage of doctors and the hospitals are insufficient for the growing needs of the population.

In addition, the large increase in the number of incoming foreigners has caused a substantial rise in apartment rents. This has led to a housing crisis for low-income citizens, prompting the state to establish the Real Estate Development Bank to enable the citizens to borrow money. In addition, the municipalities have distributed thousands of tracts of land free to low-income persons to help solve the housing crisis. Aside from all this, the increase in the urban population is occurring at the cost of the migration of farmers to the urban areas, and this creates other problems within the agricultural sector.

--Some Saudis feel that the foreigners have brought with them customs and traditions that are completely incompatible with the traditions of the conservative Islamic society of the Saudis. They feel that this will leave a negative influence on members of the younger generation, who might pick up reprehensible and shameful practices from the newcomers!

--There are some who believe that the presence of the foreigners could upset the country's security and stability through several practices including the sale of drugs and alcoholic beverages, the smuggling of weapons, and the commission of acts of theft. While it is true that these phenomena exist in every society, intermixing and surplus population increase them. There are also frequently repeated comments about a certain danger that newcomers from the Far East could pose if a conflict were to occur in the area.

--Another negative aspect is the spread of the phenomenon of trafficking in visas. Owners of dummy companies have begun recruiting workers and granting them the right to work freely in exchange for a certain percentage of their salaries or an agreed-upon sum of money. This situation has caused considerable confusion.

Solutions to the Problem

Whatever the case may be, the Saudi authorities have begun to be convinced that the development leap must be revised so that the recruitment of foreign manpower can be dispensed with gradually and as much as possible. For this reason, Saudi authorities have resorted to the following steps:

--the issuance of new laws by which rather severe conditions are imposed on organizations before they are granted work visas. In addition, many categories of jobs have been closed to foreigners and companies have been required to reserve these job categories for Saudis only. One such category is public relations.

--withholding of the right to hire families except in certain job categories such as teachers, engineers, doctors, and pharmacists, a number of technical sectors, and high-income occupations with salaries above 5,000 riyals per month.

--the utilization of existing workers in the country by granting them the right to transfer their sponsorship to organizations other than the ones they are working for. Organizations have also been permitted to loan their workers for fixed periods of time to other organizations which need them.

--the provision of numerous training institutes to produce the technical manpower needed for the development plans. The third development plan envisioned a plan to train 250,000 Saudi youths in order to add them to the labor force. It also envisioned the training of 39,700 government employees by the Public Administration Institute, a figure which represents around 150 percent of all individuals trained by the institute since its establishment in 1960. The plan also required companies to institute programs to train a certain number of their workers rather than sending them abroad for training. There are financial inducements, incentives, and stipends for the trainees.

--The ministry of Labor recently issued a law extending the pensioning-off period to over 60 years so that the worker or employee can remain in his job as long as he is able to perform it in a normal manner.

From all these moves, it can be concluded that the state's plan for the coming years relies on replacing foreign labor with trained Saudi cadres and gradually checking the hiring of foreign labor by restricting it to professionals until native labor can fill the shortage with graduates of universities, schools, and training centers.

8591

CSO: 4304/87

SYRIA

MODERN MEDICAL EMERGENCY SYSTEM ADOPTED

Damascus AL-BA'TH in Arabic 24 Jul 81 p 3

[Article: "Details about the Most Modern Model Medical Emergency System in Our Country"]

[Text] A decree has been issued recently according to which emergency medical operations in the cities of the Syrian Arab Republic and on its principal roads are to be regulated in a manner that would guarantee that these operations be carried out with the necessary speed so that those who are injured in road and other accidents as well as people who have serious diseases can be transported from the site of the accident or from their homes or places of employment to the appropriate medical emergency center and the administration of necessary first aid for them can be guaranteed as well. The decree also seeks to provide all the requirements of first aid services at the medical emergency centers in question so that essential immediate first aid can be administered under the best professional conditions. The decree also provides for the active participation [of medical emergency staff] in rescue and first aid operations in cases of disasters and wars and for the coordination of their efforts with those of other agencies such as military medical services, civil defense and the Syrian Red Crescent organization.

The decree referred to the fact that the communications system [that will be used] in the cities and on the public roads to relay information about accidents and transporting and treating [the injured] will be determined in accordance with the size of the city, its economic and demographic nature as well as the length and the importance of the road in the capitals of the following governorates: Damascus, Aleppo, Homs, Hamah and Latakia. A medical emergency command center is to be introduced into the capital of every governorate. That center is to be connected to a radio receiver and transmitter, a number of direct telephone lines with simple numbers and an automatic communications recording device.

Information is received at the center by telephone, and the center directs the ambulances to the site by radio. Communications between the center and the ambulance stations are to be carried out by radio and telephone so that the center can be notified of the emergency medical cases as soon as

they are transported so preparations can be made for receiving and treating those cases.

B. Ambulance stations and the number of ambulances:

--Every city is to be divided into sectors, and a station for ambulances is to be designated in each sector so that there would be two ambulances [for each station]. Each ambulance is to be furnished with a radio for each sector in accordance with the following:

The city of Damascus: 10 sectors; 20 ambulances.

The city of Aleppo: 8 sectors; 16 ambulances.

The city of Homs: 3 sectors; 6 ambulances.

The city of Hamah: 3 sectors; 6 ambulances.

The city of Latakia: 3 sectors; 6 ambulances.

--The two ambulances are to be permanently stationed in the designated stations, and they are to move at the direction of the command post to transport the medical emergency case to the appropriate emergency center.

C. Emergency Centers:

Emergency centers in each one of the aforementioned capitals of the governorates are to be set in the principal hospitals in accordance with the following:

The city of Damascus: al-Muwasah Hospital; Damascus Hospital; Ibn al-Nafis Hospital; University Hospital; Children's Hospital (child emergency cases); Maternity Hospital (women's medical emergencies and the delivery of children); al-Zahrawi Hospital (for women's medical emergencies and the delivery of children).

The city of Aleppo: University Hospital; al-Razi Hospital; Maternity Hospital; al-Kindi Hospital.

The city of Homs: National Hospital

The city of Hamah: National Hospital.

The city of Latakia: National Hospital.

In the capitals of the remaining governorates an emergency information center is to be introduced into the capital of the governorate in the principal hospital [in that city] or in the police station, at the discretion of local authorities. This information center is to be provided with an appropriate number of direct telephone lines that have simple numbers. Communications between the information center, the ambulance stations and

the medical emergency centers are carried out by telephone so as to send the ambulances out and to notify the emergency centers of the cases so they can be prepared to receive them.

An ambulance is to be designated for each one of the capitals of these governorates. These ambulances are to be stationed at the principal hospitals or at the police stations, at the discretion of local authorities. Ambulances are sent out at the direction of the information center to transport a medical emergency case to the appropriate emergency center.

A health vehicle is to be designated for the capital of every district and for a few of the large subdistricts. These vehicles will transport emergency cases to the emergency center from the capital of the district, from the subdistricts and from the villages that are administratively connected to the district.

The emergency center is to be located at the principal hospital in the governorate or at the hospital of the district, if there is one.

The ambulance is to be permanently located at the district hospital, if there is one, or at the principal health center in the district in the mornings and at the administrative center for the district in the afternoons.

The vehicle is sent out to transport emergency cases under the supervision of an official who attends exclusively to matters of information. Information about emergency cases is relayed by telephone or by direct contact. The principal roads are to be divided first into sectors as follows:

1. The Damascus-Homs sector.
2. The Homs-Hamah sector.
3. The Homs-Tadmur sector.
4. The Homs-Tartus sector.
5. The Tartus-Latakia sector.
6. The Hamah-Aleppo sector.
7. The Aleppo-al-Raqqah sector.
8. The al-Raqqah sector.
9. The Damascus-Dar'a sector.
10. The Damascus-Syrian, Lebanese border sector.
11. The Idlib-Latakia sector.
12. The Damascus sector.
13. The Dayr al-Zawr-al-Hasakah sector.
14. The Aleppo-Turkish border Bab al-Hawa sector.

Two motorcycles equipped with a radio transmitter and a receiver are to be designated for every sector of principal roads. The information center contacts these motorcycles and the ambulances designated for that sector at the emergency medical centers near the police stations in those sectors.

Information devices are to be allocated by the internal security forces, and they are to be designated by members of the police. Their route in the sector is to guarantee that the sector is permanently covered.

Two ambulances equipped with a radio are to be designated for each one of the principal roads for the sectors of Homs-Hamah; Homs-Tadmur; and Aleppo-the Turkish borders. One ambulance would then suffice for each one of them.

Ambulances are to be stationed at specific stations on the principal roads. These stations are to be furnished with a direct telephone line and a radio transmitter and receiver. The order of the sectors [is as follows]: al-Nabk, al-Rastan, Furqlus, Tall Kalakh Ma'rah al-Nu'man, Miskinah, Ma'din, al-Sanamayn, Maysalun, Jisr al-Shughur, al-Shaykh Miskin, Tadmur, al-Shidadah, Bab al-Hawa and al-Surah al-Sughra.

Ambulances are to be permanently located at the stations designated for them, and they are to move under the direction of the information [center] to transport the emergency case to the appropriate emergency center.

Hospitals in the governorates, in areas close to the roads or in areas located at their outskirts are considered roadside emergency centers.

The Ministry of Defense is also placing a number of helicopters, limited to three, [at the disposal of medical emergencies]. These are distributed among the principal governorates so as to cover the eastern, western, central and southern districts. A helicopter can be requested directly by the governor or health director.

Every hospital that has been considered an emergency center is to designate a wing containing a number of beds for emergency cases. That wing is to have all the requirements for diagnosis, laboratory and X-ray work and surgery. The number of beds in this wing is to be determined on the basis of the set number of cases.

Finally, the decree affirmed that the health director in the governorate was to be considered responsible for the execution of this system of regulations and for providing what is required for it with the cooperation of local authorities. The decree indicated that all agencies, especially internal security forces command, justice authorities and firefighters, are obligated to carry out the part of this system of regulations that pertains to them.

We may see that this medical emergency system is a model system that meets urgent needs.

SYRIA

INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS OUTLINED

Damascus AL-BA'TH in Arabic 23 Jul 81 p 3

[Article: "Three Significant Measures To Push the Wheel of Production Forward in Our Country; Ammonia Fertilizer Plant Launched; Steam Boiler Installed at Dar'a Canning Plant; Establishment of Textile Plant in Misyaf Considered"]

[Text] Operations at the ammonia-urea fertilizer plant in the governorate of Homs were set in motion yesterday morning.

The plant produces 1,050 tons of urea fertilizer and 800 tons of naphtha.

Dr Husayn al-Qadi, the minister of industry stated that the produced fertilizer will be delivered to the Cooperative Agricultural Distribution Center where it can be distributed to farmers.

It is worth noting that the plant was built by the French Creusot-Loire company at a cost of approximately 1 billion Syrian pounds.

This plant produces ammonia-urea fertilizer by relying on naphtha, which is a by-product of petroleum, as a primary material.

This plant is one of two plants that were recently built in our country. The second plant produces (al-tirbil) fertilizer; that is a petroleum by-product.

Now that operations at these two plants have begun, our country has acquired a huge industrial complex for the production of fertilizers. These two plants come next in line after an old plant, which is the nitrogen fertilizer plant.

There is no doubt that the fertilizers which were not always available at the appropriate time for reasons that had to do with import measures will now become available. If the two plants were to operate at maximum capacity, it will be possible to export some varieties of locally produced fertilizer. This can be achieved if electrical power voltage is regulated and power interruptions are finally eliminated.

In Dar'a on the other hand Mr Muhammad Mustafa Miru, the governor of Dar'a and colleague Ahmad Zambu'ah, the official in charge of the secretariat of the party's branch toured the canning plant in al-Mazayrib 2 days ago.

They looked into the status of this plant and into the tomato processing operation following the installation of the new steam boiler that arrived to the plant 2 days ago and was installed in the evening after operations had been suspended for several days.

During that visit the governor and the secretary of the party's branch reviewed all the questions and matters that are of interest to the Syrian Canning Company in Dar'a. They looked into everything that would bring about the success of the company's work, develop production in it and achieve the plans that have been designated for it in the processing seasons this year.

An official spokesman of the Food Industries Association stated that operations in the two existing production lines at the Dar'a Canning plant were resumed last Tuesday morning following the installation of a new electric boiler for the plant. The previous boiler had been damaged as a result of a power failure which had compelled the management of the plant to operate the plant's diesel generator.

A delegation from the Syrian-Libyan Public Company for Agricultural and Industrial Investments arrived in Homs 2 days ago in the morning. The delegation includes a number of experts in the company and in the Ministry of Housing and Utilities.

The delegation set the proposed location for building a textile plant on the Homs-Misyaf Road.

The delegation met with the director of technical services and with the vice president of the council of the governorate. Steps for implementing this project whose costs are estimated at about 800 million Syrian pounds were considered; it is to be built on an area of 300 donums.

The plant will be given an estimated production capacity of about 15 million meters of fabrics. It will employ about 1,000 workers.

A decision was made to conduct technical and organizational studies of the project site so that these can be adopted as a preliminary step for the implementation of the project.

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